The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,117 New Series

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
*L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th „
*L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st „
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th „
*L BOKARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th „
L HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th „
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
L VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Ply South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th „
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th „	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	8th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	10th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	19th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & CO.'S)

	Rs.	a.
Per dozen Qts.	5	4
Per dozen Pts	4	4
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	15	0
Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	24	0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO LET, AT MADRAS,

IN a Business Locality, on the Mount Road, a large Hall, with Front and Back Verandahs and Private Room, forming the Upper portion of Spacious Building next to G. D'Angelis' Confectionery Establishment, well adapted for a place of business. Situation Central. Measurement:—Hall (boarded) 71' 10"×30½'. Front Verandah 29½'×6' 8." Back Verandah 60'×17.' Private Room 31½'×9. Apply to E. DE COSTA, 179, Mount Road, Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!
AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY, VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,
Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents. First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Mofussil orders will be duly attended to.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

	Rs.
Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	50
Gold Hunting Keyless	65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are now receiving extra supplies of Wines, Provisions, &c., to meet the Orders of those who have been unable to communicate with Bombay during the Rainy Season.

Purchasers of Messrs. TREACHER and Co.'s Stores are requested to notice that they Guarantee every article and will replace anything not approved of, if returned immediately after receipt. Every article guaranteed.

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	0	15
Ham, Boiled, 2 lb. tins, each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	13
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0	14
Ditto in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each, per lb	1	3

BUTTER AND LARD.

	Rs.	a.
Choicest Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins, per tin	1	4
French Butter, best quality, ½ lb. tins	0	10
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins	1	0

CHEESE.

	Rs.	a.
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb	0	12
Ditto in cut	0	13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb	0	12
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	2

TONGUES.

	Rs.	a.
American, Lunch Tongues, per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1	0
Ox Tongues, dried, in tins, each	5	2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	5	6
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2	2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	2	0
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0	13

PRESERVED FISH.

	Rs.	a.
Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0	12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1	5
Cod, Fresh, 1 lb. tin	0	9
Do. Roes, fresh	0	10
Digby Chicks	0	11
Haddocks, fresh, 1 lb. tins	0	9
Do. Finnon, per tin	0	11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Herrings, fine fresh	0	6
Do. Kippered	0	11
Do. a la Sardine, small tins	0	12
Do. Red, selected fish	1	0
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0	12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1	6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0	8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	11
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins, per tin	0	9
Do. Crosse and Blackwell's 1 lb. tins, per tin	1	3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0	7
Do. do. double tins, per tin.	0	11
Sardines au Citron	0	10
Do. do.	1	0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1	3
Sprats, dried, per tin	0	13
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0	12
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1	1
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	15

FRENCH PATES.

		Rs.	a.
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Patridge (Pate de Perdraux)	Truffled	3	0
Snipe (Pate de Becassines) Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	Without Truffles, large tin.	2	12
Goose Liver (Pate de Foi Gras)	Truffled, small tin.	1	8

SAUSAGES.

	Rs.	a.
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Oxford Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	1	11
Bologna Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	1	4
Cambridge Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Pork Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	12
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue, small tin, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	7
Norfolk Sausages, small tin, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Irish Sausages, Shamrock brand, Blanchflower's per tin	0	12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

	Rs.	a.
Artichokes, per tin	1	4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2	2
Do. finest Californian	1	4
Carrots, English, per tin	0	6
French Beans (Haricot Verts,) per tin	0	9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetable, per tin	0	10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½ lb. tins	0	7
Do. do. 1 lb. do.	0	12
Do. Black Leicestershire, per tin	0	12
Peas, English, per tin	0	7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel) per tin	0	9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0	7
Turnips, do, per tin	0	6
Bousquin's Julienne Norwelle, dried mixed vegetable for soup	1	12
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3	12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1	10

TABLE SAUCES.

		Rs.	a.
Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s	pint.	0	12

☞ *This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces*

		Rs.	a.
Worcestershire, Lea and Perrin's Reading, Cock's Harvey's (by Lazenby)	½ pints	0	11
	pints	1	3

CAPERS AND OLIVES.

		Rs.	a.
Capers, Real French	½ pints	0	8
„ „	pints	0	12
Olive, Spanish	pints	0	13
„ French	½ pints	0	6
	pints	0	10

JAMS.

		Rs.	a.
Apricot Cherry	per tin	0	9
All other kinds	per tin	0	7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

		Rs.	a.
Orange Marmalade, Keiller's	1 lb tins	0	6
Do Cairn's, Home made	1lb tins	0	9
Narbonne Honey	per bottle	0	12

COFFEE, COCOA, CHOCOLATES, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Coffee, best hand picked frazils, of about 7lbs		6	8
„ Roasted and Ground in London in 1lb. tins		1	4
„ Roasted and Ground in Bombay	per tin	1	2
„ „ „ with Chicory	„	1	0
Chicory	„	0	10
Coffee, Essence of, 1s. size	per bottle	0	11
„ „ 2s. size	„	1	6
Cocoa, by Epps, in 1lb. tins	per tin	1	0
„ Treacher & Co.'s strongly recommended	per tin	0	15
„ by Van Houten, in	½lb. tins	1	9
„ Essence, Cadbury's	„	1	3
Cocoatina, Schweitzer's small tins	each	0	15
„ „ large tins	„	1	14
Cocoa Nibs, in 1lb. tins	per tin	1	8
Cocoa and Milk Paste	„	0	6
Chocolate and Milk Paste	„	0	7
Coffee and Milk Paste	„	0	12
Chocolate Menier de Sante, large packets	„	0	10
„ „ Surfin „	„	1	0
„ „ Vanille „	„	1	4

FRUITS, AMERICAN DESSERT, ALL KINDS.

		Rs.	a.
Apples	per tin	0	9
White Cherries	„	1	3
Apricots	„	1	3
Greengages	„	1	3
Raspberries	„	1	0
Grapes	„	1	3
Strawberries	„	1	0
Peaches	„	1	3
Pears	„	1	3
Plums	„	1	3

FRUITS, DRY, PRESERVED FOR DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Almonds, Jordan	per tin	1	2
Almonds and Raisins	per bottle	2	4
Apple Rings (2 lb. boxes)	per box	1	9
Crystallized Fruits in stoppered bottles	per bottle	2	2
Crystallized Fruits in stoppered bottles, small	per bottle	1	4
Crystallized Fruits, loose	per lb.	1	12
Crystallized Ginger	per tin.	1	9
Currants, in 2 lb. bottles	per bottle	0	14
Figs, Turkey	per tin.	1	8
French Plums, in glass jars, 1 lb.	per jar.	1	2
„ „ 2 lb. jars.	per jar.	2	0
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins	per tin.	1	14
Raisins, Muscatel, in bottles	per bottle	2	0
Raisins for pudding, in 2 lb. bottles	per bottle	0	14

FRUITS, FOR TARTS, CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S.

		Rs.	a.
Apples Cranberries Plums Rhubarb Gooseberries	per bottle	0	10
Blackberries Black Currants Damsons Greengages Red Currants Cherries Cherries and Currants	per bottle	0	12
Raspberries, Raspberries and Currants	per bottle	0	14

TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Kousanie Mixture, a well known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
Souchong, finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
Pekoe, finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
Hyson, Young (Green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
Orange Pekoe, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
Treacher's Own Mixture in 1 lb. pac.	per packet	1	0
Do. 2 lb.	„	2	0
Treacher's Household Tea, a small broken leaf Tea		0	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO. In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

24,210 DOZENS!!!

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

	Dozens.
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,070
Louis Roederer	3,72
C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,60
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co.	525

24,210 DOZENS!!! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,13

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

	Rs.
In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	50
„ Gold Hunting Keyless Case	65
„ Gold Half-Hunting „	70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ARRIVAL OF SECOND SHIPMENT. "EX S.S. ANCONA" OF NEW GOODS

SPECIALLY SELECTED BY OUR MR. HOAR IN PARIS AND LONDON.

HOAR & CO., {GENERAL OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	48	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN „ (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	0
BLUE „ (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	0
YELLOW „ (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

	Rs.	a.
ALEXANDRE & Co's ELEPHANT BRAND	21	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR „	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS „	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

Regent House,
SIMLA.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes, (Civil and Military) Made in the best style and of FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.
BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......MR. H. STANLEY.

EVERY EVENING AT 9.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER 1887.
HARRY STANLEY'S
YOUTHFUL
OPERA BOUFFE & PANTOMIME CO.
BY SPECIAL DESIRE
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
COMIC OPERA,
MIKADO.

WEDNESDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
PATIENCE
OR
BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
Change of programme each evening.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain FREE ADMISSION Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their Guests, price ONE RUPEE each, on application to the Honorary Secretayy, G. W. ROUGHTON. Dated 29th of Sept. 1887, 70, Tamarind Lane.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1887.

IN THE PRESS
And will be ready in the middle of October
THE "JUBILEE THUNDERER
SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.
Wonderful Improvement, Remarkable Change.
Price one Shilling (Eight Annas) Postage Free.
Editor Mr. BURJORJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOI.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
NOW READY
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1888.
OFFICE DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
DIARIES OF EVERY DISCRIPTION.
Reduced Price Lists of Papers, &c., Free.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,

STERLING SILVER.

MONEY PURSE, CIGARETTE CASE SOVEREIGN HOLDER, SCENT BOTTLE MATCH BOXES.

Rs. 20 each.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, for the Supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1888.

Castings.
Line.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.
Printed Stationery.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rupees two for each Schedule No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder.

Samples of Oil for Lighthouse use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one five gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1887.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS of the rates at which owners of the steamships are prepared to contract for the shipment of Piece-Goods from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The ship owners shall undertake to despatch four times in every month, but not oftener, either for the purposes of the Association or otherwise, between the 1st day of January 1888 and the 31st day of December 1889, at an interval of not less than 7 and not more than 10 days between the sailing of each steamer, one first class steamer of from 1,200 to 3,000 tons from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Liverpool, and to ship in each of such steamers at either of said two ports a cargo of packages of piece-goods belonging to any members of the above Association ready for shipment at either of the above ports, such steamers running as aforesaid to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips. The Captain of such steamer to sign Bill of Lading in the form approved of by the Association.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all piece-goods which they may order to import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages.

3. The ship owners shall not accept any shipment of piece-goods from any outsiders for India, at a rate less than the Contract rate, but shall charge ten per cent. more than the Contract rate during the period of the Contract with the Association.

4. A Contract is to be entered into embodying the above terms contained in a draft to which the Agents in Bombay of the owners will be made parties so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. A copy of such a draft will be forwarded at an earliest opportunity to the principal Importing Houses and the Agents of the Steamer Liners. The form of the B-L is open for inspection at the office of the Association.

The rates to be tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay, and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned on Monday the 21st November next up to 1 P. M.

No undertaking is given to that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual lines will have preference over those of connections of lines.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Dealers Association

MOWJEE PREMJEE TULSIDASS.
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, September, 1887.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 27 per year; including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE result of the Drawing of the Second Ties which must be played off on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, is as follows:—

F. T. Rickards vs. G. H. Hancock.
R. L. Stewart vs. H. B. Thurburn.
L. Rivett-Carnac a bye.
To-day at 3-30 p.m.
R. L. Stewart will play H. B. Thurburn.
To-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
F. T. Rickards will play G. H. Hancock.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOWROJEE ARDESIR ANTI has contracted to sell to the Undersigned the undermentioned properties. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office in Church Gate Street, No. 32, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims, if there be any.

A. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bhoiwada, near the Bandora Station in Bandora, in Salsette, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 12, admeasuring 250½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North and West by a public passage, on or towards the East partly by the property B hereinafter described and partly by a public road, and on or towards the South by a public road leading from the station to the Tank and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Nowrojee Ardesir Anti.

B. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bhoiwada, near the Bandora Station in Bandora in Salsette, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 11, containing by admeasurement 160 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of Murray Bai and party by a public passage, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the property A hereinbefore described and now in the occupation of his tenants. Dated at Bombay, 3rd October 1887.

RANGILDAS BHUKHANDAS,
Purchaser.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Termini at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face....................	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting..............	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat..................	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus..	Rs. 15
Acorn..	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick..........................	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo......	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo............	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick ...	5 0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality..........................	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet..........................	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality ...	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above...	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.............	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope.....................	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match......	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted........	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

TO LET, for the Season, and FOR SALE the "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Rose Cottage," and "Mulbry Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to

HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estate of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit, Poona.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION,
ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE OFFICES of the above Companies are REMOVED to "ALBERT BUILDINGS," next the Cathedral High School.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, 1st October 1887.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

NOTICE.
SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Bank of Bombay will receive SUBSCRIPTIONS from all who may desire to join in the proposed Memorial to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Gentlemen who have already promised subscriptions are requested to pay the same to the Bank at their earliest convenience.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
K. T. TELANG,
Secretaries.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

HORSE AND PONY CLOTHING.

COMPLETE SETS (consisting of Quarter-piece, Apron and Hood) in a variety of materials. Prices according to Pattern and Size required, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 17 per set Cash or by V. P. P.

Address the ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 1,00,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable half yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 15th October 1887. The allotment should be fully paid up before 15th December 1887. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 23rd August 1887, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
President, Municipal Commission.
Municipal Office, Madras, 26th August 1887.

NOTICE.—We the Undersigned have commenced GENERAL AGENCY business at MORMUGAO, GOA, under the name and style of "MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY."

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arragement.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ACCELERATION OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LAHORE.

FROM the 1st October 1887, the Mail Train Service between Bombay and Lahore via Rewari and Ferozepore will be accelerated.

The Down Train will arrive at Lahore 5 hours and 15 minutes earlier and the Up Train leave Lahore 6 hours and 20 minutes later.

The timings of trains will be as below:—

DOWN. STATIONS.	Time. H. M.	UP. STATIONS.	Time. H. M.
Bombay (Colaba). Dep	20 0	Lahore..................Dep.	15 40
Ferozepore (4th day) Ar	6 50	Ferozepore .... „	19 55
Lahore (4th day)..... „	10 55	Bombay (4th day). Ar.	7 25

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, dated Bombay, 5th Sept. 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

SECURITY
Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect
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RESERVE FUND	£800 000

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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1878......	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 3

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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
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TREBLE BENEFIT
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for he rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

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Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________
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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

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* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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INCLUDING
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Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Poona and Byculla.

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OF THE ASIATIC SOCIE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, Marine Battalion, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Stanley's Opera Bouffe and Pantomime Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Collerton (s), from Birkenhead; Nubia (s), Liverpool; Zambesi (s), and Bisagno (s), Hongkong; Henry Balckow (s), Persian Gulf; and Wivenhoe (s), Middlesbrough.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; and Hampstead (s), Moulmein.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 24th ultimo shows a decrease of Rs. 30,507 in receipts.

Ardaseer Hormarjee's Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients during the month of September last was 2,100, of which 380 were new admissions, the daily average being 70.

Sacrilege at Mazagon.—The vicar of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mazagon, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of four silver chalices, valued at Rs. 250, from a drawer in a side roon in the Cathedral. The theft is alleged to have been committed on the night of Friday last.

A Mill Accident.—Narayen Luximon, a mill hand, was yesterday afternoon bought to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital with his left hand completely severed by the wrist. The unfortunate fellow's hand was accidentally caught in the machinery of a Mill at Colaba whilst he was at work.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Vudjaram Jetha was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a silver anklet, two gold embroidered caps, a purse and a silk handkerchief, of the collective value of Rs. 64, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Drowned at Sea.—The captain of the s.s. Kalinadi (Messrs. Shepherd and Co.), which sailed out of this port on the 29th ult. for the Coast, reported to the police that a Hindu man, while seated on the bulwarks of the vessel, lost his balance and fell overboard. The vessel was then off the Kennery Island The steamer was at once stopped, a boat lowered and a search made, but no trace of the man could be found.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Joseph My Benjamin	Nenzerling.
Variations	On a German Volkslied	Ochs.
Valse	Soireed' Ete	Waldteufel
Mazurka	Liebeszanber	Strauss.
Galop	Polo	Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Dangerous Drunkard.—Coolakaja, a young Seedee, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The accused, while passing along the Frere Road in a drunken state, brandished an open penknife in a most dangerous fashion. A policeman attempted to stop him and take the knife away, but received a cut in doing so, and had to call in the aid of another sepoy before the accused was made to give up the knife. In defence accused pleaded that he was drunk and did not know what he had done. His Worship however sent him to jail for a week.

Levying Blackmail.—Mr. Ryan yesterday sentenced Hussain Boosha to seven days' hard labour for disorderly behaviour. The accused, it appeared, met a young Eurasian named D'Mello at about 9-30 on the Frere Road and stopped him, demanding some money with which to buy *ganja*. The latter refused to give him any and went to a sweetmeat vendor's shop, where he bought some sweets. The accused followed him there, and it was only when the boy appealed to a policeman, who took the man into custody, that he was free from his molestations.

A Dishonest Jeweller.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Bhima Govind was charged before Mr. Ryan with the theft of Rs. 46 worth of silver, from his master Ramjee Looxo. The accused had been employed by the latter and had been entrusted with 321 tolas of silver to make into ornaments. About a week ago he absented himself from work without any excuse and this fact aroused the suspicions of his employer, who examined his box and found Rs. 46 worth of silver. He made inquiries and informed the police, who arrested prisoner. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Carriage Accident.—A native Christian lad, named Seemone Dooming, a fisherman, was yesterday admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from an extensive lacerated wound, of about 10 inches in length and of a semicircular shape, on the left side of the head. The entire scalp with the left ear attached was completely torn off, exposing a large surface of the skull. The boy was conscious, but under severe shock, when brought into hospital. He is said to have sustained this injury by having been accidentally knocked down by a private carriage at Koliwada yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock.

Accidents.—Sawla Succaram, a cart-driver, aged 30 years, yesterday afternoon, while driving along the wharf at the Prince's Dock, was pulled off his seat by another cart-driver. In falling one of the wheels of his cart passed over his right leg and fractured it. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—While Giga Esaw, a hawker of fruits, was passing along the road yesterday afternoon, a bale of gunny bags was thrown down from the 1st story of a godown at Mandvie through a staircase, and the bale falling on the man's right leg, fractured it. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying.

A Professional Thief.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Ryan convicted Vussonjee Premjee, a Hindu, of theft of Rs. 40. The accused, it appeared, did no work, lived a dissolute life, and according to the evidence adduced used to beat his wife to force her to steal for him. He lived next door to his sister who was fairly well off, and often beat his wife because she would not enter her sister-in-law's room and steal her jewels. The continued ill-treatment left the wife no option but to do as she was bid, and about a week ago she went into the room of her sister and stole an anklet worth Rs 40. This the accused melted down and pawned with a Marwaree. On another occasion the woman appropriated a chain, which she handed over to her husband, who pledged this also. The sister-in-law eventually missed her jewels and reported the matter to Constable McCormack who, after investigating the matter, arrested the accused. Pleading guilty to the charge the latter was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Bylall Kissare, a Bunia, of no employment and living at Grant Road, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Young before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with housebreaking by night and theft of a gunny bag containing 100 brass cups valued Rs. 20, from the shop of Bhickoo Luximon, a polisher of brass utensils, at 1st Carpenter Street, on the night of the 1st instant. The shopkeeper on Friday evening last closed his shop placing a lock on the front door, and retired to his house which is in the same street. On the following morning a report was made to him that the door of his shop was open. Going to the shop he found the lock lying inside the shop, and the property specified above missing. Shortly after the accused was brought to him by a policeman with the bag and the 100 cups, which he identified as his property. The policeman, it appeared, arrested the accused on suspicion while going along the Bhuleshwar Road that morning. It was found that he had stolen property in his possession. As he could not render a satisfactory account of it, the accused was taken to the police station. Pleading guilty to the charge, and on admitting four previous convictions, the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Killed on the Railway.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Mahim touching the death of Gopal Dhurma, aged 50 years. Deceased was a watchman on the Tulsi pipe line. His duties were to protect the embankment of the pipe, and he attended each tide between the level crossing at Mahim and the bridge between Mahim and Bandora. At about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, while Daniel Waller, an engine driver in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, was driving engine No. 1 and going with a load to Bandora, he saw the deceased lying outside the down line, about 2 feet from the rail. He went on to Bandora and reported the matter to the station-master and returned with his engine in ten minutes and brought some policemen with him. He stopped about a quarter of a mile from the Mahim Station north. There he and the guard and the police got down. The deceased was lying in the same spot and he was dead. The driver further states that he saw the municipal pipe line watchmen walking on the down line at night. A fisherman named Pudma Malloo, with whom the deceased lived at Mahim, in his evidence said that at 7-30 on Sunday night deceased dressed himself and went out to his work as usual. He was a man addicted to drink and he was under the influence of liquor when he went to his work. On this evidence a verdict was returned to the effect that death was caused by injuries received by having been accidently knocked down by a railway train.

The Collectorship of Satara.—We understand that Mr. Alfred Keyser, C.S., who is at present acting Collector of Poona, has been appointed Collector of Satara, and will proceed to Satara, as soon as he is relieved to assume charge of his new appointment.—*Poona Observer.*

A New Local Industry.—On Wednesday, the 5th instant, H. E. the Governor will preside at the inauguration ceremony of the "Reay Paper Mill" at Mundhwa.—*Ibid.*

Private Durbar.—The late Sirdar Balwantrao Vinayak Shastri Patwardhan having died without male issue, a child has been selected by the senior widow for adoption as son and heir; and the Karbhari to the deceased Sirdar issued invitations to a Durbar in honour of this occasion, which was held yesterday.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Khed Dacoity Case.—This case was further proceeded with on Saturday last, when eight witnesses in all were examined. On the evidence of Bheema valad Hari, police patel of Nigdul, taluka Khed, one Tookia valad Kashiram was placed under custody on suspicion of having been one of the accomplices.—*Ibid.*

Children's Entertainment.—Lady Reay has evinced considerable interest in promoting the welfare and happiness of the rising generation. Last Saturday afternoon she gave the soldiers' little ones at Kirkee a treat after the manner of the entertainment given the previous Monday to the children of the more favoured classes. Everything that could possibly contribute to the merriment of the little folks was provided. Camel rides, jugglers, and snake-charmers kept the little ones amused by the hour, while cakes and fruits of all descriptions must have gladdened the hearts and enticed the appetites of the winsome sons and daughters of our regiments. The entertainment has a happier interest at a time when efforts are being made on behalf of the institution for the daughters of officers at Bath.—*Ibid.*

MEETING OF MILL COMPANIES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Cursondass Vuluohdas. The following report of the directors was taken as read:—

Your directors now beg to submit a statement of audited accounts made up to 14th September 1887. The buildings of the mills are nearly completed, and though the work has not been done within the time specified in the contract, no pains have been spared in making them substantial. The engines and machinery have been for the most part erected and a portion of the mills would have commenced working by this time, were it not for the delay in the arrival of the shafting consequent on the strike in Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves' workshops in Bolton. The engines and machinery received from the makers embody the latest improvements and will, your directors hope, fulfill their highest expectations in the matter of proper and economical working. In compliance with clause 87 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. R. M. Sayani and Cursondass Vulubhdas retire from the board, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and accounts, re-electing the retiring directors, Messrs. R. Sayani and Cursandass Vulubhdas, and appointing Messrs. Cowasjee Byramjee and Ramchunder Hemraj auditors for the ensuing year at Rs. 100 each A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE BELLARY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The following is the report of the directors of the Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for the half year ending 30th June:—

Your directors have now to submit their twelfth half-yearly balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account made up to 30th June 1887. The nett profit during the half-year has amounted to Rs. 41,784-12-8 (including Rs. 471-12-8 brought forward from last account) which is at the rate of about 19 per cent. per annum. From this your directors propose to write off Rs. 15,000 for the depreciation of machinery and Rs. 7,000 for the depreciation of buildings and to pay a dividend of Rs. 22-8-0 per share which will absorb Rs. 19,597-8-0, leaving Rs. 187-4-8 to be carried to next half-year account. During the said half-year another new boiler and an additional roving frame have been added to the machinery. The looms have been all put up, but only a few could be got to work during the past half-year for want of weavers. This difficulty has now been overcome, and although at first some trouble was experienced in selling the cloths, your directors are glad to state that by careful attention to the requirements of the market the cloth is coming more and more into favour and now finds ready buyers. Your directors are also glad to state that the demand for yarn has improved since their last report, and the stock of yarn which was rather heavy at the end of June has been considerably reduced. Three of the directors, Messrs. M. Abraham, Ebrahim Sait and K. Etheraja Pillay, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will also have to appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

HIGH COURT—October 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Meeji Luckmidas vs Munchabai, widow of Cullianchund Maneckchund—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

60-87—M H Khan—Ramchunder Gunnooji vs Sawliaram Gunnooji—In person.

123-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs Sonabai and others—Mansuklal and D, and Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

183-87—Balk and D—Shantubai vs. Mangesh Ramchunder Bendsey and others—Janr G and In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

306-87—Wadia and Ghandy—Bai Itcha—vs. Bohra Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood—Nanu and Hormusjee.

258-87—Bomonji and H—The United Merchants Co., Ld. vs. Hajrabai and others—Pestonjee and Rustim.

348-87—In person Pandharinath Muddonjee vs. J H R Cruikshank.

358-87—Nanu and H—The Money Lending and Land Investment Co, Ld. vs. Edward Waughan Jordan.

339-87—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Hajee Bucker Fukee and others vs. Abdulla Jeewa.

377 87—Mirza H K Vaunaychand Vulchund vs. Vaunayehund Khangar and others—P, G and Sayani.

Long Causes.

336-87—In person, a pauper—Kharsedji Burjorji Mistry vs Hansa Toowa and others.

256-87—In person—Padmanath Luxmonji vs. Ramcrishna Ballal and others—R S Kipsey.

542-86—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Abdul Sumad Khan—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Cadurbux Abdulla and another vs Soolaman Salaoodan Zurkun and others—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

554-86—Mulji B B—Melloo Makoond and another vs Purmanundas Jewandas and others—Little, S, F and N, and Tobin and R—Part heard.

49-86—Little S F and N—Ootumbai vs. Damodhur Goculdass and others—Jefferson B and D.

357-86—Ardeshir H and D—Gunputrai Makanlal and others vs. Aimai and others.

153-87—Jefferson B and D—Dwarkadass Shamjee vs. Liladhur Shamjee and others—Hore C and B.

PASSENGERS BY THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. NUBIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. Nubia (Captain Knox) has arrived in Bombay, her dates being as follows:—Left Liverpool, Sept. 7; Port Said, Sept. 20; and Suez, Sept. 21. She had fine weather during the entire voyage. The following is a list of the passengers:—

For Bombay.

Mrs E J Beattie and infant
Mr J Douglas
Mr S C Fenton
Capt and Mrs E J N Faskin, and infant
Mr and Mrs Clement Hill
Miss M Hodge
Col Mrs and Miss Jackson
Mr A G Peyton
Mr and Mrs Rainer
Mrs Sherlock Hubbard
Mr G H Sherlock Hubbard
Major Vanrenen
Mr G H Walthew
Mrs Isabella Reid & infant
Miss Isabella Reid
Mrs Ellen Morse
Miss Ada Morse
Master Albert H Morse

THE RECENT AFFRAY BETWEEN THE 17th N.I. AND THE POLICE.

Lieutenant F. A. Kreyer, Adjutant, 17th N. I., appeared before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and applied that the two privates of his regiment who had been arrested and remanded to jail for assaulting the police during the Mohorrum might be admitted to bail. He stated that the men had written from jail asking that some of their comrades might stand bail for them and allow them out, as the hearing of their case had been fixed for the 7th.

His Worship saw no objection to this, but as the case was a serious one he would require good security, two sureties of Rs. 200 each.

Lieutenant Kreyer offered himself and his Worship accepted him. As the men were in jail and some formula had to be gone through before they could be liberated, his Worship requested Mr. Kreyer to attend to-day for the purpose. The course was agreed to.

THE ESTATE OF A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE.

Questions arising out of the will of the late Kessowjee Jadowjee, who was reputed to be a millionaire in the Bhattia community, were considered before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday in the case of Cursondas Natha and others *vs.* Ladkavahoo and another. The plaintiffs in the suit are Cursondas Natha, Dwarkadas Damodhur, and Mooljee Purshotum, the executors of the will of Kessowjee Jadowjee; while the first defendant Ladkavahoo is the widow of Lilladhur Kessowjee, son of the testator; and the second defendant is Karamsi Madhowjee, a boy of about ten years of age, who was directed by the will to be adopted as a son of the testator. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the second defendant; while the Hon. Mr. Telang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for Kesserbai, daughter of the first defendant Ladkavahoo.

The plaintiffs' claim was for a declaration whether any, and which, of the bequests and directions contained in the will of Kessowjee Jadowjee are invalid; that the rights and interests of the two defendants in the estate may be ascertained and declared; and that, if necessary, the estate may be administered by the Court. Kessowjee Jadowjee died at Bombay on the 9th February 1886, having made his will, dated 8th February, 1886, of which the plaintiffs were appointed the executors. They obtained probate on the 7th May 1886. Various questions had arisen as to the validity of the requests and as to the true construction of some of the provisions of the will. The first defendant claimed absolutely all jewels, ornaments, pots and pans, and household furniture. She required the executors to rebuild a house in Mody Bazaar, to deliver to her certain horses and carriages belonging to the testator, and to set apart various sums of money directed to be expended for the benefit of her infant daughter Kesserbai. She said that the directions contained in the will relating to the adoption of a son for the testator were impracticable, illegal, and contrary to Hindu law and usage; and she thought that nothing could be done to carry out the directions without submitting them for the opinion of the High Court. She called upon the executors to pay her the various sums directed to be paid for defraying the expenses of various pilgrimages mentioned in the will, some of which still remained to be performed. Independently of other matters, she claimed to be paid a large sum of money which the testator had directed should be paid to her by way of a legacy or gift.

Ladkavahoo, the first defendant, submitted that the Advocate-General and her daughter Kesserbai were necessary parties to this suit. The plaintiffs ought to be ordered to hand over to her the ornaments, jewellery, pots and pans, and household furniture; that they should be required to rebuild the house in Moody Bazaar: and she further submitted to the Court the true construction of several clauses of the will. She said that the testator, shortly before his death, promised her that she would receive a sum of five lakhs of rupees out of his estate if she adopted Karamsi Madhowjee; and she submitted that this sum should be ordered to be paid to her if the adoption was made. The boy's father was not willing to give his son in adoption unless he was paid a large sum of money out of the estate; and the defendant submitted whether such sum should be paid to him. She submitted that the various sums directed to be paid for the benefit of Kesserbai should be set apart, and that the religious and charitable bequests should be forthwith carried into effect. The defendant, Karamsi, was desirous that the will should be construed, and the rights of the beneficiaries declared by the Court; that it should be declared that he was absolutely entitled to the residuary estate of the testator; that the residuary estate should be ascertained, realized, and invested for his benefit: and that, meanwhile, an adequate sum should be set aside for his maintenance and education in a suitable manner.

The issues raised in the case were as follows:—1. Whether the Advocate-General is a necessary party to the suit? 2. Whether Kesserbai, daughter of Ladkavahoo, is a necessary party to the suit? 3. Whether defendant, Ladkavahoo, is absolutely entitled to the copper, brass, or other vessels and household furniture belonging to the testator? 4. Whether the house in Moody Bazaar, when rebuilt and completed, is to be included in the trust? 5. What is the true construction of clauses 28, 29, and 30 of the will? 6. Whether the various sums provided by the will to be paid to or for the benefit of Kesserbai should not be forthwith set aside for her benefit? 7. What estate Kesserbai takes in the house given to her? 8. How far the religious and charitable bequests contained in the will are valid and should be carried into effect? 9. Whether the second defendant Karamsi is absolutely entitled to the whole, or any and what part, of the residuary or other estate of the testator comprised in the will? 10. Whether the second defendant Karamsi is entitled to any and what sum for maintenance and education in the past? 11. What decree ought to be passed in this suit?

The Court decided the first issue in the negative, and directed on the second issue that Kesserbai should be made party defendant, Ladkavahoo being appointed her guardian *ad litem*. The counsel submitted to the Court the construction to be placed on different clauses of the will as best favoured the views of their respective clients.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, said the first issue had been already decided that the Advocate-General was not a necessary party to the suit. As to the eighth issue, his lordship decided that the charities were valid and ought to be carried into effect. As no evidence had been offered on the third issue, his lordship held that the copper and brass vessels referred to were the property of Ladkavahoo absolutely.

On the fourth issue, his lordship declared that the house in Moody Bazaar was comprised in the trust and ought to be included in it, and that Ladkavahoo was entitled to use the un-appropriated portions as she pleased. On the sixth issue, his lordship held that there was no reason why the sum should be set apart; and this issue was found in the negative. On the seventh issue, his lordship decided that Kesserbai was only given a life interest in the house given to her. His lordship said that the decision on the fifth, ninth, and tenth issues would depend on the true construction to be placed on clauses, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 46 of the testator's will. The first question was whether the direction to adopt was to adopt to Kessowjee or to Lilladhur? The testator gave authority to the first defendant to adopt; and the adoption, when so made was to be an adoption to Lilladhur. His lordship could not take the testator as directing Lilladhur's widow to do what she could not do; and as to words above the name, no weight could put on them one way or another. Clause 46 seemed to the learned judge to bear ont the argument that what Lilladhur's widow was to do was to be done legally. In the latter part of clause 46, the testator gave the property independently of adoption, and his lordship came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the will to compel him to hold that Karamsi was to be adopted by Kesowjee. On the point whether Karamsi took property unless adopted, his lordship said he could not distinguish this case from Shamavaboo's case; and following Sir Charles Sargent's decision in that case, his lordship held that Karamsi was entitled to take the residue of the estate when the adoption was carried out. It seemed to his lordship to be almost conclusive, and the sequence of events also favoured the conclusion, that the direction for the property to go to the next adopted son would be defeated if Karamsi were not adopted. By heir his lordship apprehended the testator to mean a person who fulfilled the Hindu idea of heir. No doubt in England the courts leaned against a condition precedent; but the same principles could not be applied to a Hindu will, and here they must consider the Hindu law. On a true construction of the will, Karamsi would be entitled to the residuary estate on being adopted. His lordship felt that the estate would be in an ambiguous position for a time but that could not be avoided. His lordship had not much doubt that Karamsi took an absolute estate liable to be diverted if he died without issue, but that would be without prejudice as to that estate as against a subsequent heir. No finding was necessary on the tenth issue, and his lordship said that, after his finding under the fifth issue that Karamsi would be entitled to the residuary estate on being adopted it was unnecessary to fix any amount at present for his maintenance and education. His lordship directed, the costs of all parties to come out of the estate as between attorney and clients.

TRAVELLING CHAIRS, Tables, Beds, Baths, Washstands, Cups, Kettles, Stoves, &c. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

The Dashahara is a gala day all over India. The head of the family is obliged to provide the members of his house-hold with new clothes, and, in the case of wealthier men, with beautiful dresses. Even the poorest denies himself of necessaries, for the purpose of giving a new piece of cloth to each member of his family. In some parts of India, they paint their cattle, and do all they can to give a pleasant appearance to all around them. The females devote their best skill in adorning the roof of their house with coloured dust. Dashahara is a day for enjoyment also. The Hindus are never permitted to drink any intoxicating liquor, but, on the Dashahara day, they are allowed the privilege of indulging in *bhang*.

Dashahara is a lucky day. It is so considered by all merchants and traders, and the general public. Would you occupy a new house? The Dashahara is the best day. Would you open a business? The Dashahara is the most lucky day. Would you dig a tank? Commence it on that day. Would you burn brick or erect a house? Begin on that day. Business men consider it as an essential duty to transact some business on that day.

Dashahara is observed almost everywhere in India, but nowhere perhaps it is observed almost in a semi-political way except in that city of cities in modern India—Poona. It must not be forgotten that at one time Poona was the imperial city in India. Delhi was then waning under the glaze of the rising Maharatta city. The Emperor of Delhi was a prisoner in the hands of the Maharattas. The affairs of the Empire were settled in the city of Poona. The Maharattas quarrelled with all their neighbours and compelled them to pay tribute. This necessitated constant fighting, and the temple of Janus, from sometime before the battle of Paniput, was never shut in Maharashtra.

So the Maharattas had their annual expedition. The expedition started on the day of the Dashara. On that day, the Sardars and Generals assembled at the palace of the Peshwa, each with his following. The Gods were propitiated, and the Sardars sumptuously fed by the Peshwa himself. They sat in the courtyard in rows, the heroes of Maharashtra, to partake of their food, which consisted of vegetables and preparations of milk. They were not only fed but annointed and blessed by the Ranees, the wives of the Peshwa, who came before the Generals gaudily and gaily dressed, and performed the ceremony of *arati* before each, and then appealed to their religion and sense of honor to do duty to their country.

This appeal coming from such lips, from the Ranees themselves, and under such circumstances produced the desired effect. They all cried Hara! Hara! Vishwashara! in chorus; and each, no doubt, made a vow in his mind, never to forget the stirring appeal made to them by their Maharanees. The Hindoos always honored the ladies. When the Rajpoots owned India, the ladies were so honored, and when the Maharattas re-established the Hindu power in India, they revived the Hindu instinct of paying chivalrous respect to the female sex.

On the Dashahara day the Maharattas started on their expedition. It was a grand and imposing sight. We wish we had the power of describing it, as it was described to us by one, who is considered one of the most intelligent Maharatta gentlemen in Western India.

That breed of horses is now scarcely to be found in India, which helped the Maharattas to conquer India. Each Maharatta had his lance, his horse, his sword, and his matchlock. Elphinstone thus describes a Maharatta soldier, and his mode of warfare:—

The Maharattas, as has been said, were little active men, accustomed to hard work and hard fare. Their usual food was a cake of millet with perhaps an onion; their dress a small turban, tight breeches covering their thighs, and a scarf or sash rolled round their middle. When their body was not bare, it was covered by a light cotton tunic.

Their arms were a sword and a matchlock, but oftener a bamboo spear 13 or 14 feet long, their national weapon which they used with extraordinary skill. Their horses were those of their own country—small, strong, and active; capable of enduring great fatigue; and taught to bound forward, or stop, or to wheel round them at full speed on the slightest pressure from their rider's leg. They had a pad for a saddle, with a blanket folded over it. When stationary few except the chiefs had tents; and on their inroads, each man slept on the ground, with his spear stuck by him and his bridle tied to his arm, ready to leap on horseback on the slightest alarm of the approach of an enemy.

An assemblage of such troops never stood the heavy charge of a body of Moguls, but dispersed at once and scampered off singly to the nearest hills or broken ground. If the enemy left their ranks to pursue them, they cut off single horsemen, or rapidly assembled behind a ravine, or in some other situation where it was not safe for small parties to attack them; and, when the disheartened pursuers turned back with their horses exhausted, the Maharattas were upon them in a moment, charged in on them, if there was an opening or confusion, but generally hung loosely their flanks and rear, sometimes dashing up singly to fire their match-locks into the mass, or even to despatch a straggler with their long spears. Their chief excellence, as well as their delight, was in the plunder of a convoy. The favor of the country people gave them full information, while it kept the Moguls in darkness, till they were suddenly assailed on the line of march, and saw the camels and cattles, carrying the grain and stores they were escorting, swept off in a moment. They would then form a compact body to protect those which were carrying treasure, but, with such a prize before them, the Maharattas were irresistable: the party was generally obliged to take post, the Maharattas cut off the communications and perhaps even the water, and at the end of a day or two, the Moghuls were obliged to surrender; the men were stripped of their horses and and their valuables, and the chiefs detained for a ransom.

Each Maharatta horseman had his horse painted, according to his individual taste. Each put on his best dress, and thus, tens of thousands of warriors started from the city of Poona on the day of Dashahara. The grand and imposing sight elicited from the citizens and crowds who gathered to witness the never-to-be-forgotten spectacle, enthusiatic cheers of Hara! Hara! and the long lances which the soldiers carried straight on the back of their horses, indicated their movements even when miles away from the city.

Poona has now no army of its own. The Maharattas, as power, have been completely broken. Yet from old tradition, the citizens of Poona organize a procession of mock expedition on the Dashahara day, which the citizens observe with different feelings no doubt. Some observe it as a fine fun; some no doubt are very much moved by the spectacle, which reminds them of former and past glory. An all-wise Providence has placed India under the guidance of a generous and just nation, and we are bound not to complain against the rulers of our destiny. But yet it is but natural that a spectacle of departed glory should give rise to melancholy feelings to many of those whos fathers or grand-fathers once wielded the destiny oe he Empire.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

A paper on "The Ruby mines of Burma" was read by Mr. G. Skelton Streeter before the British Association on Sept. 5. Mr. Streeter was attached to a column whose object was to establish the British civil power in the ruby mine district which lies to the north of Mandalay, between the Irrawaddy and the Shan States, bordering on Yunnan. The ruby mine tract, he said, was a large valley some 12 miles long by eight broad, composed of several small valleys, or rather basins. It lay on the slope of the Sibwee Doung, dividing the Irrawaddy and Salween rivers. The valley bore signs of volcanic origin. The ruby mines were of three distinct kinds. The first was furnished by the metamorphic rock, whose mass was traversed in all directions by huge fissures, caused probably in the past by shrinkage. These fissures were filled with a soft reddish clayey earth, generally containing rubies. At present they were worked in a superficial manner. The second variety of mine was on the sides of these rocky hills where diversified strata of clayey consistency had been upheaved. This earth the natives washed away slowly by hydraulic mining. The last system of mining was by sinking pits in the lower or plain parts of the valley and washing the earth extracted by hand. In regard to the working of these mines and other industries, Mr. Streeter observed that much of the work of civilization remained to be done.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Commissioner at Bhamo, Upper Burma, who is at present on leave, said he thought that the oil and amber industry would be of more value than the ruby mines in Burma. He found the Burmese not ill-disposed to our Government or ourselves, but they looked to us very naturally to understand and tolerate their old customs and prejudices. Those charged with the administration of the country were doing their best to attach the clergy of the country and to gain the sympathies of the people, without which we should not get a satisfactory hold of Burma or be able to govern it properly The Chinaman, he remarked, is the heart and soul of commerce in that region. Mr. Colquhoun warned the public against attaching too much value to minerals in Burma. The real wealth of that country was not in the mines but in the agriculture, forest, and hillside land with its great possibilities of improvement.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

EARLY PERSIAN POTTERY.

Mr. H. Wallis in an essay on "Early Persian Pottery" which has just been published, makes a stirring appeal to the Persian Government or others concerned in elucidating the history of Art, to promote excavations in the ruins of ancient Persian cities, where of yore great magnificence was enjoyed and many fine arts and crafts flourished for centuries until the hand of the conquerore passed over them. He says with reference to lustic wore:—

"Further researches may possibly bring to light pieces of more importance than any here described The specimens remaining of a vase fashioned more than six centuries ago are not likely to be numerous; and when we remember that the cities of Khorassan and, indeed, most of those in the other provinces of Persia, have been at various times sacked and destroyed—in some instances the soil sown with barley—the chances of such fragile vessels escaping will be recognized as more than usually limited. Never in Italian or Spanish lustre decoration, on the choicest examples from the furnaces of Valencia or from the hand of Maestro Giorgio, have finer or purer qualities of colour been attained than that reflected from some of the thirteenth century Persian tiles. Whether in the ruby the golden, or the cooler tints in which the light of emeralds and sapphires is combined, they are unsurpassed in brilliancy and that clear and resonant tone which characterizes the finest lustre decoration. These decorated plaques are also rich in another quality of the art, its variety. The lustre is full of surprises, now appearing almost to oblitrate itself and retire within the enamelled surface allowing its presence to be but barely suspected by the faintest film of coloured mist or a sparkle on some bead or speck on the surface; then, in a sudden flash, it will overwhelm figures and ornaments, transfiguring them in a flood of dazzling radiance. The artists who knew the secret of this decoration would certainly employ it to adorn the vessels in use at the banquet or that were set forth on the sideboards or stood on embroidered carpets by the fountain's edge. Preserved in mosques or stored in palaces, some few of the masterpieces of the art may yet remain, testifying to the artistic fecundity of an epoch to which our modern civilization offers, no parallel and such testimony is more clear and distinct than that of any records."

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAYS

We learn says *Indian Engineering* that the Secretary to Government of H. H. the Nizam's Home Department (Railways), has been instructed by the Board of Directors of the above Company to excute certain works on the section of line between Wadi and Secunderabad. In some instances the works are absolutely necessary. The Board of the Company has recommended that nearly all improvements shall be deferred, but Mr. Furnivall is of opinon that most of these improvements will tend to decrease working expenses. The following are the works proposed to be carried out:—The loop siding at the Hoosain Sagar junction: this is for the direct connexion at the junction between the Wadi and Secunderabad lines which will be needed now that the mineral traffic will shortly commence. This work was included in a schedule of works submitted with the proposals of the Agent and Chief Engineer in September 1885, and was sanctioned by the Board and by the Government of His Highness the Nizam in December 1885 as a work to be taken in hand that year, but on re-considering the matter it seemed to Mr. Furnivall that more was needed than he at first contemplated. The embankment originally constructed is narrow for the formation of the line of being 20 feet wide is only 12, the bridge in the centre, to drain the triangle formed by the other two lines leading up to Hyderabad is too narrow, and the signals require re-arrangement to make them efficient, so that the cost will be raised to Rs. 23,300 in place of the sanction accorded of Rs. 7,630 in 1885; no expenditure has been incurred on this work up to the present time. This work is obviously to the advantage of the Company, because it will cut off seven miles extra running of mineral trains. The Board has sanctioned this undertaking as a reappropriation of the saving on the Secunderabad-Warangal section. The second proposal is to improve the Mulkaid station, situated at the 15th mile between the stations of Chittapur and Seram. Mr. Warden, the late Agent, moved in this matter some years ago and strongly advocated the interpolation of the station on the ground that it would facilitate the working of the line by enabling trains to be crossed, and because there was good evidence that the station would attract traffic from the town of Mulkaid and prevent goods being carted to the stations of Chitapure on the Wadi side and Seram on the Hyderabad side. Mr. Pendlebury concurs in this view and advocates the construction of a station with sidings and telegraph office, but without watering arrangements. A flag station has been established at this point to begin with but a flag station does not permit of goods being loaded in trucks, and passengers seem to prefer booking from the adjacent stations where they have a greater choice of trains. Mr. Furnivall therefore thinks it will be best to construct a new station at a cost of Rs. 38,813. As at present situated, the Company loses by want of inducements to traffic to come to the line and also by the carts going to the station which is nearest to the town eastward and westward of Mulkaid. This new station will be situated in one of the most richly cultivated districts of that section of the Railway. The Board of Directors are of opinion that this question should be left to the Government of H. H. the Nizam. If it can be avoided, the Board are adverse to the expeniditure at present on financial grounds, although Mr. Dunlop gives good reasons for the station being built, The next proposal made is for lengthening the platform at Shankerpalli station at a cost of Rs. 3,078. The existing platform at this station is not sufficiently long to comply with the standard dimensions of the Government of India, and should be lengthened. The Board remarks that this platform has stood a long time as it is. There are doubtless sufficient reasons for extending it, and if the Inspecting Officer of the line insists on it, there will be no recourse but to do it. It has also been proposed to extend the goods sheds at Secunderabad and Hyderabad at an estimate of Rs. 1,500 each. These are for increased goods accommodation at these two principle stations, which is required by the increase in goods traffic. The necessity for these extensions has been noticed by the Government Inspecting Officer on several occasions. The Board of Directors are of opinion that the necessity for increasing these sheds has arisen from the extensions of the line, and might be sanctioned as against the saving on the estimate for the Secunderabad-Warangal section. It is also proposed to construct a goods shed at Dharur at a cost of Rs. 3,929, the need of which is shewn by increased traffic at the station. This the Board thinks should, if possible be postponed, although the District Engineer's reasons for recommending the work are good. The next proposal made is to construct a latrine at Gulluguda station at a cost of Rs. 1,335. This requirement has also been noticed by the Inspecting Officer and is really necessary both for he station staff and for the public.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 24th Sept. 1887	£7,527,500
Balance to be remitted from 25th Sept. 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£8,586,500

The Russian language is so little known out of Russia that very few will be able to form an opinion as to the merit of the Russian translation of "Hernani," about to be produced at the Moscow Theatre. Victor Hugo's famous play has been turned into Russian verse by Gaspodin Tatoscheff; and the traditional "business" of the piece has by permission of M. Claretie, the director, been borrowed from the prompt copy of the Theatre Francais. M. Claretie, too, has been invited to visit Moscow in order to assist at the first representation of the Russianized "Hernani," though whether he will go so far to see so little may well be doubted. Hitherto "Hernani," has been chiefly known in Russian through the opera of nearly the same name which was composed by Verdi on the basis of Victor Hugo's drama. It has, indeed, been the fate of all Victor Hugo's plays, from "Hernani" and "Leroi s'Amuse" to "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Angelo," to acquire European fame through the music to which they have been set. If Victor Hugo were now living, he would certainly feel gratified at hearing that an endeavour was about to be made in Russia to popularise "Hernani" in its original dramatic and poetical form.

In most countries French is the common language for what English people, with unconscious habit, call "the menu." In most German towns the bill of fare is set forth in uncompromising, and to four-fifths of the guests incomprehensible, German. It is the same with the notices at the post office, telegraph office, and railway station. Here and there a translation into English is vouchsafed, but no French. As far as French people are concerned, they avoid a consequent inconvenience by absenting themselves.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.			
Daily Prices—Beef—						
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	3			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0			
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0			
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3			
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6			
Shins, large, each	0	5	0			
Do. small, each	0	4	0			
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	6			
Do. salt, each	0	7	6			
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0			
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0			
Liver, each	0	4	0			
Heart, each	0	1	6			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0			
Sweetbread per each	0	4	0			
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0			
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3			
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9			
Oxtail, each	0	3	0			
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6			
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6			
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0			
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—						
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0			
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0			
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0			
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0			
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0			
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0			
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0			
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0			
Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	6
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	3
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0
Sugar—						
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0			
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3			
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6			
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6			
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0			
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0			
Sago, per seer	0	1	6			
Fruits—						
Pine Apples, large, each	0	8	0			
Do. small, each	0	4	0			
Custard Apples, each	0	2	0			
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0			
Do. small, each	0	8	0			
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0			
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0			
Melons, musk, large, each	0	4	0			
Do. do. small, each	0	1	6			
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	4	0			
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	0			
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0			
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0			
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	8	0			
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0			
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0			
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	12	0			
Mangoes Afoos serdog	15	0	0			
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0			
Grapes Cabool per box	0	5	0			
Pears, per dozen	1	8	0			
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1	6	0			
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0			
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	1	6			
Firewood—						
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0			
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	10	0			
Babool, per candy	6	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	6			
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0			
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3			
Aine, per candy	5	8	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	3			
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0			
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9			
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	3	0			
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0			
Do. per maund	0	4	0			
Milk and Butter—						
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6			
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0			
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3			
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0			
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0			
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0			
Ghee—						
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0			
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6			
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0			
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0			
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6			
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0			
Vegetables—						
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	1	12	0			
Do. large, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. small do. per maund	1	4	0			
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6			
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0			
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6			
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0			
Do. do. seer	0	0	4			
Yams, white, per ½ seer	0	0	98			
Do. red, per seer	0	0	3			
Onions, per seer	0	0	0			
Cabbages per each	0	6	0			
Do. small per each	0	3	0			
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	7	0			
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0			
Carrots, per seer	0	0	0			
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6			
Lettuces, each	0	0	3			
Beet, large, each	0	1	9			
Do. small, each	0	0	9			
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6			
Do. white, per dozen	0	1	0			
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	0			
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	9			
French Beans	0	0	6			
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0			
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	4	0			
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0			
Do. small, each	0	6	0			
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	3	0			
Artichoke, per seer	0	0	9			
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0			
Parsley, per small bunch	0	3	0			
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3			
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	3			
Do. shelled, per maund	3	12	0			
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0			
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0			
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	1	0			
Cocoanut Janghbohar per 100	6	4	0			
Pickles, Country—						
Mango, per seer	0	0	9			
Lime, per seer	0	0	9			
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9			
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3			
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3			
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9			
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8			
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6			
Dry Fish—						
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0			
Palah, large, each	0	1	6			
Do. small, each	0	1	0			
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9			
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	1	0			
Do. small, each	0	0	6			
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6			
Oil—						
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0			
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0			
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0			
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0			
Grain—						
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	8	0			
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	6	0			
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	4	0			
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	2	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0			
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0			
Ooreed Ghegbary	3	8	0			
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0			
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0			
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra	3	6	0			
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3	12	0			
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6	4	0			
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5	8	0			
Do. Common per phurra	4	4	0			
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0			
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4	4	0			
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1	8	0			

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SMOKERS' TABLES.—See our new Smokers' Tables from Vienna, a nice and very Cheap Ornament for a Drawing Room, from Rs. 4-14; Smokers' Requisites from Rs. 1-14. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

IN the shape of ordinary market intelligence there is nothing in Reuter's closing telegrams of Saturday from London which we have not already commented upon, but the Silver shipments of the week previously omitted, now come as £120,000 for Bombay—a comparatively large sum in the existing state of trade.

MONEY.—the Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office		Rs.	Nil.
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	"	2,58,500
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	1,14,735
Govt. Securities			Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	1,265
Bills discounted	Dec.	"	47,854
Cash balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	38,856
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	1,33,220

These movements are too insignificant to have the least influence on the Money market either way and rates of discount remain unchanged at from 1 to 2 per cent outside, 4 per cent with the Bank.

EXCHANGE.—We opened with a very quiet appearance at the closing rates of Saturday, but Calcutta advices coming firmer than was generally anticipated, an advance of 1-32d. took place in the afternoon at which we close with a very steady tone. Credits beyond the mail are now quoted at 1s. 5½d. and Bank Telegraphic is offering at 1s. 5d. up to the end of the year, 1s. 5 1-32d. later. For the mail the following are the latest figures:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
France, 3 months' sight	1·82½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady for Fours at Rs. 98⅞, but Fours-and-a-half are scarcely so firm, Rs. 102½ to ⅝ being now the quotation.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are very steady, and in some few cases dearer, an advance of Rs. 2½ being quoted in Jewraz Balloo, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, Rs. 5 in Queen, and Rs. 10 in Ripon. Other companies are without quotable change.

IN COTTON this has simply been a blank day so far as exporters are concerned. Sellers decline to reduce their prices in consonance with Liverpool and Continental limits, and even a reduction of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy would only admit of a very moderate extent of business being put through.

THE weather and crop reports published to-day by the Chamber of Commerce show a considerable improvement in tone. Broach, Northern Guzerat and Kathiawar are now the only districts which are not steadily gaining ground; and as Bhownugger reports indications of rain, we may see a better state of things even there in the course of the next few days. A fall of 4 inches at Hubli makes the Dharwar districts safe for a time.

WHEAT is decidedly weaker again to-day, as European sellers of Ek Dhani have come out at Rs. 4 per cwt. for November delivery, and Rs. 4-1 for near at hand. At these figures however shippers do not seem able to work.

FREIGHTS are very slack and low as rates are they still tend lower. We give the following as quotations, but there is no business passing:—

Liverpool	Ready	12s. 6d. Mmnt 11-3 weight.
London	"	10s. old scale.
Continent	"	14s. 9d.
Open Charter	"	14s. 9d.
Havre	"	13s. 9d.
Dunkirk	"	No ready steamer.
Antwerp	"	13s. 9d.
Marseilles	"	10s.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were:—

Cotton	902 bales.
Wheat	3,532 cwt.
Linseed	2,159 "
Rapeseed	956 "
Gingelly Seed	2,136 "
Poppy Seed	428 "
Groundnuts	535 "

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	122

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	82½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	99
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	,,	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	945
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	872½
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	742½xd
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	240	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	607½
David Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	5	[illegible]		350n
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	50	Rs. 2	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	182½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	890
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	560
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1405
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36[illegible]	500	5	Rs. 25	... 485
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	597½
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1092½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	770
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	131
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	2,275
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540xd
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,480
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,222½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	—	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	555
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	...	73½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	739	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	945
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	... 250
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	510
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	11
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,900	1,000	1,000	—	780

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

KYD—September 30, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of John Kyd, of a son.

MONTAGUE—September 22, at Mozufferpore, the wife of J M Montague, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—MINTO—September 15, at St Stephen's Church, Dum Dum, by the Rev C H Reynolds, Chaplain, W Bernard James, 2nd Batta Derbyshire Regt, the Sherwood Foresters, H M 95th, eldest son of William James, Esq, of Otturburn Tower, Northumberland, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Minto, of the Tingri Estates, Assam.

DEATH.

FACEY—September 28, at Meerut, Agnes Edith, wife of Sergeant E G Facey, 8th Hussars, and eldest daughter of late E Grassby, Apothecary, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1887.

WE reported yesterday a meeting of Hindus, many of them gentlemen of influence and position in their community, which had been convened to condemn the proposal which has been made in the Corporation to provide a crematory. The meeting most effectually did that which it was asked to do. There was little or no discussion in the ordinary meaning of the term, but there was unanimity of judgment, and the Municipality will accept the protest which came from the meeting as the unreserved opinion of a body of men who feel strongly, even if they do not think clearly, upon the subject. They chose, in the language of one of their number, to deal with the question as one of the salvation of souls, as opposed to one of mere economy, and in so choosing they placed it upon a level which discourages controversy. The present method, one speaker stated, was a peculiar method, combined with religious rights and ceremonies which were dearly cherished by the Hindus, high or low; and no new method of burning could be substituted for it with satisfaction to the Hindu conscience. We cannot, for obvious reasons, discuss the question from the point of view here taken up. But it is necessary to remind those who have regarded it in the light in which the speakers at Saturday's meeting regarded it, that they are wandering very widely from the question. Anyone who had listened to the speakers on this occasion without having heard what had gone before would have supposed that some dark design for changing the general customs of the Hindus had been set afoot. There is little need to say that nothing of the sort has been in contemplation. The question is not of such long standing that the Hindu public can have forgotten how simple was its origin, and how strictly limited are the purposes which the Municipality have proposed to themselves. The discussion has, perhaps, been allowed to cover a wider ground than was either necessary or desirable. All the same the design of the Municipality is to do nothing more than provide for the burning of the poor and low caste Hindus who are now buried because they belong to a class too poor to pay for their being burnt. All the citations from the Shastras which have been made in the name of orthodoxy, all the appeals to tradition and precedent and religious sentiment which have given to this discussion much unnecessary energy and seriousness, have therefore been out of place. No one proposes that the religious sentiments of a single Hindu shall be in the smallest degree violated. It was in order to make sure that these should be respected that the Municipal Commissioner caused the most careful inquiry to be made into the feelings of the Hindu community on the project. It is a misfortune, no doubt, that the inquiry has assumed larger dimensions than in the first instance seemed to belong to it. But this could not well have been avoided. It was recognized that the people buried in the Haines road cemetery, though equal in their poverty, were not equal in caste, and that in devising some better method of disposing of them it would be necessary to take their caste distinctions into account. Hence the inquiry as to the need for separate burning, as to the necessity for separate cells for various castes, and as to the ceremonial practiced during burning. It is the scrupulous care for the susceptibilities of the poorest and the most neglected which, more than anything except a prejudice always on the alert for opportunities of exercising itself, has given the discussion the turn it has assumed. We insisted from the first that the Municipality ought to do nothing in the matter without carefully ascertaining if any portion of the classes affected would object to the substitution of burning for burial. All the same it is possible that the Municipality would have saved themselves from much misunderstanding if they had dealt with the matter on their own judgment.

Though there is much confusion of counsel upon the subject there seems no division of opinion as to the main object of the proposal. "We freely admit," say the memorialists who met on Saturday, "the desirability of steps being at once taken to do away, as far as possible, with the existing practice by which large numbers of Hindu dead, instead of being burned, are buried, owing to the poverty of the relations of the deceased." Nothing beyond doing away with the practice here condemned ever entered into the mind of the Municipality, and when gentlemen of eminence in their community put the question as if it were one of "economy, versus the salvation of souls" we can only beg them to recall the origin and the purpose of the project. It is never a pleasant thing to accept an invitation to discuss topics of this kind at the high level of religious sentiment. But it is well to remember that those who have given this turn to the discussion have stood by quite unconcerned, while seventeen hundred of their poorer countrymen, in-caste and out-caste, have gone to their long home every year without cremation, and therefore without those saving ceremonies which a learned Hindu Theologian lately described as essential to the happiness of the departed soul. If we were disposed to take up the challenge which was given at Saturday's meeting we should ask on which side the greater regard for the susceptibilities of the community interested had been shown, and we imagine that there would be only one answer. As a matter of fact the proposal has already met with much approval on the part of many intelligent and influential Hindus. Mr. Narotumdas Gordhandas has put on record his concurrence with the idea of cremating the poor and destitute for whom the burial ground in Haines road is now the only last resting place, his belief being that this will not wound the feelings of the Hindu community, and that the provision will be largely made use of. Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee is not less emphatic in his approval, which extends to the substitution of a crematory not only for the present burial ground, but for the method followed at Sonapore. There is no need to follow him as far as this. A reform of Sonapore is not the purpose of the scheme under consideration, and that may well be left out of view. But it is well that a Hindu of standing has called the attention of his brethren to the practical inconveniences that attend the present system of disposing of the dead, such as the delay in burning, and the hardship that this entails upon the family of the deceased. Upon him, at all events, the opposition that the proposal has evoked will come without surprise. He recognizes it to be an immemorial custom in India to oppose everything new, and the introduction of a crematorium is sure, he thinks, in the beginning to excite the strong opposition of the Dekhani Brahmins. But if the project is regarded reasonably, and without exaggeration or distortion, there is nothing in it of which even the Dekhani Brahmins need disapprove. Even Pundit Gutaljee declares that cremation is to be preferred to burial, and that the practice of burial should be put a stop to, and cremation substituted for it.

This admission supplies a common starting point, from which the Municipality and the memorialists can set out with fair prospect, if there be discretion on one side and reasonableness on the other, of arriving at a satisfactory result. The outlines of a settlement which ought to be equally satisfactory from a sanitary and religious point of view have been laid down in a memorandum which bears the signature of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, a gentleman who would be amongst the last to think lightly of the religious susceptibilities of any section of the Hindu community. He recognizes the increasing number of destitute or mendicant Hindus, many of them homeless and friendless, and whose identity it is impossible to recognize after death. They have no friends to pay the expense of the funeral pyre, and they are therefore buried at the public cost. Mr. Javerilal favours the suggestion to dispose of the bodies of all those by cremation, but he urges that five crematoria should be provided, four for the greater castes, and one for the outcastes. If the experiment is treated as one strictly in substitution for the very unsatisfactory burial provision that is made at Haines Road it should be unattended by any real difficulty. Those who are contented with the present arrangements for burning at Sonapore, and who do not take the same view that Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee does of its inconvenience, will remain unaffected. There will be no change there, except where it is asked for. The change, indeed, will be only in the case of bodies which are disposed of now in a fashion which is not only unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view, but which should be revolting to the orthodox Hindu sentiment which has found expression in the letter of Pundit Gutaljee and in the memorial from Saturday's meeting. The Municipality, after the investigations that have been made, may be trusted to deal with the matter in a spirit regardful of Hindoo religious sentiment as well as of those sanitary considerations which concern the Hindoos as much as the rest of the community.

THE breach on the North-Western Railway by which the mail train from Lahore to Calcutta was wrecked a fortnight ago has been temporarily repaired, and traffic is now resumed. The Acting Director of the Railway has inspected the scene of the disaster, and ascertained the conditions under which it occurred. The Railway runs parallel to the foot of a range of hills twenty miles distant, from which the water runs down with great force to the low ground when the rainfall is at all heavy. Some eleven inches of rain fell in the course of thirty hours on the 18th and 19th September. The Railway embankment, which is from eight to ten feet high, banked up the water and flooded the whole country back to the hills, submerging villages, drowning cattle, and destroying a great deal of agricultural produce. The water was almost abreast of the rails, and as the provision for the escape of water through the embankment was on a very insufficient scale there was imminent danger that a great length of the line would be swept away bodily. At four in the morning the Lahore mail came along to a place some four miles from the Rajpura junction at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It was still night, and the rain was falling in torrents, so that it was impossible to ascertain the state of the road in front. Suddenly the engine burst the gauge, and going on a little way between the rails sunk bodily into the softened embankment. The seven carriages immediately following came on, and colliding with the engine, which was stuck fast, broke up, but did not actually telescope owing to their momentum being in part arrested by sinking into the softened embankment. Mr. Keene, Assistant Engineer, was in one of the carriages, which remained uninjured on the line, and he exerted himself to save the passengers and get them on to a siding. Seven native passengers were severely injured, and a woman and a child were drowned. There was only one European passenger, and he escaped uninjured. Two hours after the wreck the flood burst through the embankment at that point, submerging everything; the line was soon after breached in four places over a length of some sixteen miles. No blame attaches to the working staff of the line or to the engine driver, who escaped with his life by a miracle. The catastrophe was due to a sudden and excessive rain storm, which proved destructive to the section of the embankment which encountered the flood from the hills, augmented by an overflow from the river Gugger. But the engineers have signalised too grave defects in the construction of the line; in the first place the amount of waterway provided for in the embankment was only a third of what would be adequate for such a flood, and in the next, only the alternate "pot" sleepers were tied transversely. The sinking or softening of the earthwork allowed the untied sleepers to part when the weight of the engine came upon them, and that led directly to the wreck of the train. The sanction of Government has been, we believe, accorded by telegraph to the proposal of the Director to tie all the sleepers, and in reconstructing the line make an addition of some three-fourths to the waterway. Floods are of constant occurrence in that part of the Punjab during the rains, and it is very necessary to secure the Railway from the peril which proved so serious in the case of the Lahore mail.

THE material advantages which France and Portugal derive from their possessions in India are not great, and the salient feature in a recently issued return of the trade and navigation of the two sets of dependencies is that the import trade of the French Indies and the import and export trade of the Portuguese Indies into their mother countries is largely exceeded by that with British India alone. Thus while in 1885-6 the total trade, foreign and coasting, of the French Indies was valued at a little under a crore and-a-half, only three lakhs and-a-half of imports were from France, against nearly thirteen and-a-half lakhs from British Indian ports. The imports from the Straits Settlements indeed, are larger than those from France, for they have for some years past ranged above five lakhs worth a year. With the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the commercial relations of the French Indies, always small, have greatly diminished. The imports in 1885-6 were valued at only twenty thousand rupees, and the highest figure they have reached at any time during the last five years is under two lakhs. The exports to the United Kingdom have been larger, but fluctuating. There has, however, been a steady growth of the exports to France, and a steady decline in those to British Indian ports, which five years ago, at 25½ lakhs value, were slightly in excess of those to France. In the year under report the exports to France had reached 72¾ lakhs, those to British Indian ports being only 21¾ lakhs. In the quinquennial period a large export trade to the Straits Settlements had developed, the total shipments thither which, six years ago were valued at only three lakhs, having risen to nearly eighteen lakhs. Timber, betel nuts, and cotton manufactures were the principal items in the imports from the Straits, and cotton piece-goods (six lakhs), a thriving industry in Pondichery, in the exports. The eighteen and-a-half lakhs worth of piece-goods returned as having been shipped to France were in all probability destined for the West Coast of Africa; the French Settlements there being largely supplied from the Pondichery mills, *via* Bordeaux. From British ports in India the chief imports were cotton piece-goods (Rs. 1,11,000) grain (1¼ lakhs) gunny bags (1½ lakhs) and metals (Rs. 1,83,000). The exports from Pondichery to British Indian ports were chiefly piece-goods, four and-a-half lakhs out of five lakhs odd consisting of these. The Portuguese returns show a smaller and an even more fluctuating trade than that of the French Indies. The foreign imports ranged from a little over a lakh in value in 1881-2 to about ten lakhs five years later—a circumstance which some one more intimate than most of us are with the economic condition of Portuguese India might explain. The foreign exports were much smaller, but not less fluctuating, the highest total in the quinquennial period having been something under four thousand rupees. The external trade of the Portuguese possessions in India is indeed, almost entirely a coasting trade, the imports under this head in 1885 6 being returned at 30½ lakhs, and the exports at 17½. How small are the commercial relations between Goa and the mother country is seen in the fact that last year the imports from Portugal were valued at Rs. 1,38,000, those from the United Kingdom being a little under eight and-a-half lakhs.

THE estate of the late Kessowjee Jadowjee, who was reputed to be a millionaire in the Bhattia community, has come before the Bombay High Court. He died on the 9th February, 1886, having on the preceding day made his last will, of which Cursondas Natha and two others were appointed executors. His son Lilladhur had pre-deceased him; and Lilladhur's widow and his daughter were the testator's next-of-kin. Various questions had arisen as to the validity of the bequests and as to the true construction of some of the provisions of the will. The directions contained in the will relating to the adoption of a son for the testator were believed to be impracticable and contrary to Hindu law and usage; and it was thought that nothing could be done to carry out the directions without submitting them for the opinion of the High Court. Ladkavahoo, the testator's daughter-in-law, said that shortly before his death, he promised her that she would receive a sum of five lakhs of rupees out of the estate, if she adopted a boy named Karamsi Madhowjee; and she wanted the executors to pay her this sum if the adoption was made. Cursondas Natha and the other executors therefore brought a suit against Ladkavahoo and Karamsi Madhowjee, to seek for a declaration of the High Court as to whether any of the bequests and directions contained in the will were invalid. Karamsi's father was not willing to give his son in adoption unless he was paid a large sum of money out of the estate; and the Court was asked whether such sum should be paid to him, &c. Mr. Justice Farran, who heard the suit, has decided that the religious and charitable bequests contained in the will, which were to the extent of several lakhs of rupees, were valid and ought to be carried into effect. The defendant Ladkavahoo was declared to be entitled to the copper, brass, and other vessels and household furniture belonging to the testator. His Lordship held that the testator gave authority to Ladkavahoo to adopt; and the adoption, when so made, was to be an adoption to Lilladhur; and that therefore Karamsi was entitled to the residuary estate when the adoption was carried out. It was considered unnecessary to fix any amount at present for his maintenance and education. The costs of all parties were to come out of the estate.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile will arrive at Poona on the 5th instant, when the Hon. J. R. Naylor, C.S., will revert to his substantive appointment as Legal Remembrancer. Mr. Peile will officiate in the Governor's Council for a short period, before proceeding to England to take up his new appointment as member of the India Council.

Indian Engineering hears that the Simla wiseacres call the Bengal-Nagpur "the Chokras' Line," and hopes that the "Chokras" will show that they are made of good stuff.

A CURIOUS feature of the educational system in the Berars is the boarding-house attached to the high schools and Hindu and Mahomedan boarding-houses, which are managed by the boarders themselves. Each boarding-house is under the general supervision of an assistant master, who is called the superintendent, and who prepares monthly returns of the institution under him. But the internal affairs are managed by a committee of boarders appointed by the boarders themselves. One member of the committee is elected head manager, and his duties are to supervise the work of the other members and to preserve order. The boarders are divided among the different dormitories and one of each group is appointed "monitor of the room," whose duty it is to keep order and discipline in his room.

THE people of Berar are beginning to appreciate the advantages of female education. The improved facilities which the opening of five new schools afford has sent up the number of girls attending school from 953 in 1885-6 to 1,134 in 1886-7. This increase is satisfactory as indicating an awaking of public interest in female education; but it shows how much is still to be done before the girls of the Berars are placed on an equality with those, say, of Bombay.

LAST year a trial was made at the Nagpore Experimental Farm of preparing cotton seed for sowing by the use of sulphuric acid, as is often done in America. About two ounces of the acid are used to a pound of cotton seed, and the woolly fibres adhering to the seed are thus dissolved away, after which the seed is immersed in lime water to neutralise the acid. Another advantage of soaking the seed in the lime water is that the worthless seeds float to the top and the sound ones are sent to the bottom. Four experiments were tried, in two of which the seeds had been prepared with acid, and in the other in the ordinary way, while two of the plots were manured, and to the others no manure was applied. The result was in the manured plots largely in favour of the seeds treated with acid, but in the other two plots, those prepared in the ordinary way had the advantage. The experiment, however, seems to be likely to prove of very little use, as the Director of Agriculture admits that the cost of sulphuric acid and the difficulty of procuring it would place it beyond the reach of the ordinary rayat.

ABOUT three months ago it was announced that the Finance Committee had recommended the reduction of the salaries of three of the law officers of the Madras Government as follows:—That of the Advocate General from Rs. 2,187 to Rs. 1,800 per mensem, that of the Government solicitor from Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 750; and that of the Government pleader from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250. They also proposed to abolish the office of Clerk of the Crown, suggesting that a portion of the duties of that office might be done by the Crown Prosecutor, while the remainder might be performed by the Deputy or the Assistant Registrar. We now learn that the Government of Madras has sanctioned the reduction of the salary of the Advocate General from Rs. 2,187 to Rs. 1,800 per mensem, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, and to take effect on the receipt of such confirmation. The salary of the Government Pleader is to be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 350 per mensem, to take effect on the occurrence of a vacancy, and that of the Government Solicitor from Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 1,100 per mensem, to take effect at once. The office of Clerk of the Crown is not to be abolished. The Advocate General will be relieved of all Sessions' work, and the Government Pleader is to receive printed copies of the records as heretofore.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY, AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The journey that Signor Crispi is making to meet Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe is generally regarded in Political Circles as foreshadowing the entry of Italy into an Austro-German Alliance.

THE EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 2.

The latest news that has been received from Mr. H. M. Stanley's Expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha is dated 25th July.

The party was enjoying good health and making progress at the rate of twelve miles a day.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Captain E O. Hamilton has won the Viceroy's prize in the Tennis Tournament.

THE NIZAM'S POLO TEAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 2.

Owing to Colonel Marshall's absence from Hyderabad, the Nawab Afsur Jung is unable to proceed to Bombay to play at the Polo Tornament. He is the captain of the Palace Team which has been sent to your city to play.

Great disappointment is felt here amongst polo players at Afsur Jung's inbability to go, as he took great pains in training his team.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 3.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Rees and Captain Wingfield, left Ootacamund this morning for Neddiwattam *en route* for the Wynaad.

A large number of Officers, Civil and Military, assembled at Government House to wish His Excellency good bye.

A guard of honour of the Nilgiri Volunteers was in attendance.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was also present.

SIR CHARLES TURNER ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Sir Charles Turner has been interviewed by the *Madras Times* representative with reference to the Public Service Commission : in the course of his remarks he said :—There can be no question that the views of all classes have been entertained. The statutory Service, to judge from the published evidence, has been pretty generally condemned, but while it might be possible for the Commission to suggest a scheme which possesses the elements of finality and does full justice to the claims of the natives, it is almost certain that its recommendations will not give universal satisfaction. So great is the variety of opinion, that there must be a larger class who finds its recommendations opposed to their views than the class who assents to its conclusions : elaborate arrangements to secure results rarely succeed, and possibly, the wisest course which the Commission could adopt would be to maintain the principle that entrance to the Covenanted Service should be open to all natural born subjects on equal terms, provided their qualifications are equal, any reasonable ground on which objection is taken to existing rules being duly considered and remedies suggested. In 1879 another infringement of the principle of the equal right of all natural born subjects to compete for employment in tha Public Service was introduced by the orders issued by the Government of India to the local Government in the territories under its administration, and by the Secretary of State to the Governments of Madras and Bombay. These orders required the sanction in one case, of the Secretary of State, in the other of the Government of India, to the appointment or promotion of any one, other than a statutory native, to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, except in certain specified departments. The effect of these orders was misunderstood to the prejudice both of statutory natives and other natural born subjects ; some appointing authorities read them as though they sanctioned the employment of none but Asiatic natives under any circumstances, in departments to which the orders applied ; other appointing authorities considered themselves justified in appointing only Europeans to high posts in the excepted departments. Dissatisfaction was apparently felt by all classes, and as it appeared that the questions were cognate to the one which led to the appointment of the Commission, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to investigate the effect of the orders of 1879, and ascertain how far it was possible to settle the scheme for the recruitment of all minor departments, as of the judicial, on such principles as might do justice to the claims of all classes who sought employment in them. In speaking of claims, it must be understood, that the one claim which can be acknowledged is the claim that merit and aptitude shall be fairly tested, and that no disqualification on the grounds of race shall be recognized as debarring any class of natural born subjects from employment.

(*To be Continued.*)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 13th September arrived here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 1.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla left Aden for Bombay at 6 p. m., on the 1st of October.

Oct. 2.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titania from Trieste left here for Bombay this morning

Oct. 3.

The B I S N Company's steamer Duke of Sutherland homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray outward bound for Bombay left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers	3¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44 7-16

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and carries forward £35,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

The statement recently made, in speaking of changes in the Military Department, that Lieutenant-Colonel Hay was intending retirement at the end of the year has no authority.

About 200 men of British regiments in upper Burma whose time expires by the 1st December will be sent home with the (King's own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, in the troopship leaving Bombay on the 25th November ; the remaining men, about 190, and 32 invalids, will be sent home by the troopship leaving Bombay on the 12th November.

Major Hilliard (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been appointed officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 2nd Brigade, *vice* Captain Milne, Liverpool Regiment, vacated on proceeding on sick leave.

The 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment embarks at Calcutta on the 26th October for Burma, in relief of the 1st Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, and will remain there until 1888-89 when the Battalion proceeds home. An Indian Depot will be left at Umballa.

The 1st Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry will concentrate at Mandalay on the 23rd October, and will embark for Rangoon on the 26th October, arriving there on 3rd November, and will leave in the *Clive* on the 4th November, for Calcutta *en route* to England, embarking at Bombay on the 25th idem.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters the following movements of Royal Engineer officers have been ordered :— Lieutenants Huleatt and Percival to join the Bengal Sappers and Miners at Rurki ; Lieutenant Wright to join the Madras Sappers and Miners at Bangalore ; and Lieutenant Duff to join the Madras Sapper Company at Mandalay.

One hundred water-bottles of Boye's pattern have been issued to some of the corps at present serving in Burma, for the purpose of being tested as to their fitness for issue as an article of equipment. Officers commanding corps and detachments, to whom the water-bottles have been issued, have been directed to take some pains to ensure a fair and exhaustive trial of them being made, and to submit a full report at the end of three months.

The experiments carried out at the Artillery Camp of Instruction at Lydd, near Dover, with the electric search light have been very interesting. The engine and apparatus which worked the light were placed under a casemate about 200 yards from where the light was actually seen. The light itself was so arranged as to be under cover and to throw the rays on to a reflector on the top of a parapet, by means of which the country round was scoured under a shower of bullets fired at it. The reflecting disc had a diameter of 26 inches, and it was found that, although struck with bullets several times, it was practically undamaged so far as its reflecting power was concerned. The reflector was worked with guy ropes, two to give depression or elevation and the other two for lateral movements, the ropes being worked from the casemate. Ten marksmen of the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment and a Gardner gun fired ball at the electric light from a distance of 1,000 yards, and afterwards, from 600 yards. The light was shown at intervals of about a minute. Only fifteen bullets struck the reflector. Aim could only be taken, through a dark piece of oiled paper placed over the foresight, with great difficulty.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 2—The barometer has risen slightly in Western and Upper India and fallen in the Bay, Burma, and Bengal ; but the changes are of little importance. Pressure is unusually high in Western India and low in Burma and North East of the Bay. No changes of importance have occurred during the past 24 hours in the weather, which is damp and cool in the interior. Westerly winds prevail to an unusual degree over the whole of India, including Bengal. A few light showers were received in Bombay and Burma yesterday.

A dim uncertain sort of light is thrown by the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the cost of creating peers, baronets, and knights. Something like a datum for calculation of the scale is at all events furnished by the fact that when Lord Wolseley was created a viscount the fees on his patent amounted to 755*l*. 2*s*. Not that Lord Wolseley had to pay thus dearly for his honours ; on the contrary, in his, as in other special cases, the amount appears to have been "remitted ;" but it must not be inferred that what one of the Commissioners call "the clerical labour of impressing the stamps at the Crown Office," or any other items in the ceremony of "creation," were furnished gratuitously. The Heralds have, it seems, "vested interests," which have to be respected. In others words, the Queen can not only make a peer, but can present the object of her Royal consideration with the stamps ; but in that case the Heralds will took to the nation to console them for the loss. It seems that upwards of 2,000*l*. a year is handed over to these functionaries from the Exchequer under the head of diverted fees, and further that an Act passed in 1871, under which all patent fees were thenceforth to be not only paid into the Exchequer, but collected in stamps, was a mere feat of legislative conjuring, matters having since been pretty nearly where they were before. The interesting examination of Mr. E. W. Hamilton, of the Treasury, on this subject, concludes with the following questions and replies :—"Who creates the Heralds? I think it is the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal. Then he can give a permanent interest in the perpetuation of the peerage?—I suppose so."

"Excuse my bad writing," says Cardinal Newman in a letter just published. He need not have said so, for his writing is by no means bad, and it is perfectly legible, even to the well-matured schoolboy. The bad writing of public men would make a curious study if anyone chose to take it up, and published the results. Such an expert would find that most politicians and public men write a good hand, where can you find anything more plain than Lord Salisbury's or Mr. Gladstone's signature, unless, indeed, it is that of Lord Beaconsfield? The worst offenders are clergymen, doctors, and journalists. Dean Stanley's handwriting was only legible to himself, and many are the stories told of it. Several of the most prominent physicians of the present day write in a style which no human being can read. But, alas ! the worst of all are the journalists. They surpass anything which the other professions can show. One editor of a London morning paper writes such horrible "copy" that the printers have to be paid double rate for setting it up an ex-editor has to employ an amanuensis because no one can read his letters, and two other editors of leading London papers scarcely dare to write instructions to their subordinates for fear they shall be misunderstood. Horace Greeley was, moreover, the worst writer in the United States in his day.

The death of Odian Effendi at Paris from a complication of disorders, removes from the scene a Turkish reformer almost as notable as Midhat Pacha. He, in fact, inspired that personage, and was the real author of the short-lived Turkish Constitution. During the stormy controversies which the Russo-Turkish war provoked in this country Odian was a familiar figure in London society ; and while here he advocated the introduction of Parliamentary institutions into Turkey with so much ardour that the Porte ordered him to retire to Paris, and to reside in that city. He complied, but was ever after treated with harshess and neglect. He parted with the little property he possessed, and died in poverty. Opinion is divided as to Midhat's motives, but there is no reason to doubt Odian's sincerity. He retained the confidence and affection of his Armenian coutrymen to the end of his life ; and, like the statesman with whom he was so closely identified, he was free from the taint of corruption.

M. Deroulede, the fiery orator of the League of Patriots, was unfortunate in his late journey to Russia, from first to last. He was late for the obsequies of Katkoff, and, when he did arrive, his flowery tributes, of one kind or other, at the grave did not commend themselves to everybody's taste. Now it is stated that, on his return, he was wrecked in the Baltic, and that, in spite of his oath never to touch German territory except with the foot of an invader, he was glad to accept the hospitality of a German port. The situation was a difficult one, but we feel sure M. Deroulede contrived to turn it to account. No emergency of that kind has ever yet found him wanting, for, in regard to one side of the national character, he is one of the most representative Frenchmen in France. The adventure will make a beautiful episode for a new edition of "Les Chants du Soldat," and while awaiting its turn for consecration in that final form, it may be mentioned with effect at the foot of the statue of Strasburg on the next 14th July.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 1.

The Mohurrum this year passed off quietly and orderly, thanks to the praiseworthy precautions taken by the Authorities. The last day (Kerbella) was a gala day in the town of Amraoti, the streets of which were densely crowded with on-lookers and pleasure seekers, clad in their very best, while the people from the surrounding villages for miles around flocked in thousands to witness the tamasha. In the principal street through which the mighty procession wended its way, were located some panjas in spacious *pendals*, tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated, while sherbet was doled out to the thirsty from huge earthen pots placed at intervals all along the street Outside the town where the majority of the crowd had stationed themselves, the scene presented a very animated appearance. Enterprising men with an eye to business set up coffee shops, doll shows, whirligigs and the like, which were all in turn liberally patronized by those who had determined to give themselves a holiday, while sweetmeat sellers in abundance sold their delicacies though they were overlaid with clouds of dust. The police arrangements were all that could be desired, and Mr. Inspector Priestley, who was in charge, is to be congratulated on the successful manner in which he maintained order and kept the surging crowd well in hand. Some professional thieves endeavoured to take advantage of the crowd to ply their trade, but Mr. Priestley had scattered some of his men in mufti all over the place and they landed many of these *Bamptas*, as they are generally called, some of whom were dressed out so fashionably as to require no little acumen to detect them. Taken all in all, the Mohurrum this year was not kept up very grandly : the cages were small and insignificant, and poorly got up, while the tigers, Seedees and others, looked jaded and went through their parts mechanically, and not with the same spirit which characterized their proceedings last year. It was almost daybreak before the cages were taken to the place of drowning beyond the town, when the large crowd dispersed to their respective homes, well pleased with themselves, and the Mohurrum tamasha they had witnessed.

Quite a commotion has been created in Clerkdom by Mr. A. Jones, Superintendent elect of the Commissioner's office, reverting to his substantive appointment in the Judicial Commissioner's office, the work having proved too much for him. This was quite unlooked for. It will put all the other men to a good deal of hardship as they had worked very hard during the last six months when they were on probation, in the expectation of being confirmed. The putting back of Mr. Jones will inflict on Mr. H. M. N. Murray, his *locum tenens* in the Judicial Commissioner's office, the greatest loss, as all chance of promotion for him will now be blocked and he will have to wait for dead men's shoes. An outsider is to succeed Mr. Jones in the Commissioner's office in the person of Mr. J. Wade from the Berar Secretariat at Hyderabad, and if justice is to be done to the Berari's his place ought to be given to Mr. Murray. Talking on the subject, reminds me that overwork has always been the cry in the Commissioner's office, and it is time that a Personal Assistant or Secretary were given Mr. Saunders, considering that he exercises considerably more powers than an ordinary Commissioner of a Division elsewhere, having a plethora of departments under him. If all the reports and reviews emanating from the Commissioner's office, are to be drawn up by the Superintendent, of course it takes up much of his time from his more legitimate work. On other grounds, too, it is undesirable to relegate the drafting of reports and reviews to a Superintendent. A secretary is the proper person to be entrusted with this important duty. This question, I may remark, was mooted when Mr. Jones was Commissioner, but the proposal was negatived by him. Since then, however, many other departments have come under his control and it is therefore desirable in every way to have a secretary or Personal Assistant.

An extensive robbery of a most daring character was perpetrated quite recently at a small village near Tamgaon in the Akola District. It appears, from particulars to hand, that a gang of ruffians headed by a *Takunkhar*, who was the dread of the surrounding villages, entered the village boldly, and going straight to the house of a wealthy inhabitant, carried off his cash chest whole. The rascals walked with the utmost *sang froid* right through the village with their booty, the *Takunkhar* leading the way with a drawn sword ; but so cowed down with fright were the dastardly villagers that none durst molest them, nor attempt to intercept them. Even after the robbers had decamped, the villagers were so afraid of their leader that they would not "split" upon him, dreading his vengeance—and it was therefore with the greatest difficulty the police were able to obtain a clue. Rs. 9,000 and odd were taken away, of which about six thousand have been recovered by Mr. Inspector Saviel, and the balance is likely to be recovered also. If villagers would but club together, robberies would be scarce. As was anticipated, Inspector Priestley has again signalised himself by the capture of a gang of gamblers, who had eluded capture for many years by bribing the men on duty. The utmost circumspection had to be observed, the gamblers being on the alert and having scouts stationed in all the cricks and corners leading to their place of rendezvous, and it was only by capturing these, one by one, that the police were able to get at the house and secure the whole batch red handed. Some eight men have thus been booked, some of whom are reputed to be very wealthy. Great interest is being taken in their trial, as one of the accused has engaged two pleaders, who have set up the ingenious defence that the gambling act is not applicable to Berar, and that their client is therefore entitled to be discharged. Mr. Priestley deserves great credit for unearthing these *budmashes* and if he only continues to be as successful as he has been of late, his reputation will soon be established. He certainly has the making of a good Police officer in him.

As the revised rules recently sanctioned by the Resident makes it compulsory on officers who have not hitherto passed the Departmental Examination to come up for the examination to be held on the 10th current, upwards of sixty candidates have been ordered to appear, a number unprecedented before, and as the Commissioner's Court room, which is to be the Examination Hall, cannot accommodate more, all those candidates who volunteered to appear have been refused admission. This has raised quite a cloud of dust as it is alleged that would put these men to unmerited hardship to make them wait another six months after undergoing so much trouble in preparing themselves.

An examination will also be held on the 4th instant for Police officers, and another on the 15th for hospital assistants, so that this is an examination for Berar.

CRICKET.

BYCULLA CLUB *VS.* MARINE BATTALION.

A Match between the above Clubs was played last Saturday and resulted in a win for the Marine Battalion. The following were the scores :—

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Rhenius, b Pandu	19	b Pandu	5
George, c Pandu, b Mahadeo	4	run out	[illegible]
B C C, c Pandu b Mahadeo	3	c Gopal, b Mahadeo	6
Sutton b Pandu	4	c Gunia, b Mahadeo	11
Mackeson, b Mahadeo	0	c and b Pandu	11
Taleyarkhan b Pandu	5	c Rutnia, b Mahadeo	15
Pandu, b Mahadeo	1	b Mahadeo	2
C. C, b Pandu	0	c Gopal, b Mahadeo.	5
Myatt, c Gopal, b Mahadeo	1	b Mahadeo	7
Pearcey, not out	3	c and b Pandu	1
Macdonald, b Mahadeo	3	not out	0
Extras	3	Extras	6
Total	46	Total	72

MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shiva, run out	2	b Sutton	5
Gopal, ht wkt	8	b Mackeson	5
Mahadeo, c Mackeson, b BCC	4	c George, b Sutton	2
Pandu, c Myatt, b, CC	5	b Sutton	7
Gunput, c Mackeson, b Rhenius	25	c Sutton, b, BCC	5
Babaji, c Mackeson, b Sutton.	13	c and b Sutton	5
Lal Mahomed, run out	0	not out	5
Gooni, c and b, B C C	10	not out	12
Aba, c George, b Rhenius	0	Did not bat.	
Pereira, b B C C	1		
Ruttnia, not out	9		
Extras	0	Extras	1
Total	75	Total	46

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The following are declared to have passed the First Examination in Medicine :—

1st Class.—Framji Shapurji Gotla, Vaman Baji Kulkarni, Bapuji Pestanji Narielvala, Nassarwanji Rastamji Sethna, and Dhyaneshwar Atmaram Tarkhad.

Pass.—Motilal Trikamji Avashia, Ananth Balkrishna Bhagvat, Harilal Jhina Bhat, Bhasker Vaman Bhide, Freany K. R. Cama, Vithal Pandurang Chavan, Ratanshah Dinshah Dalal, Sorabji Dosabhai Dessai, Umedram Lalbhai Dessai, Dossabhai Rastamji Dhabhar, Dinsha Barjorji Doctor, Rastamji Navroji Dordi, Sorabji Mancherji Gandevia, Matilda Hunt, Damodar Vasudev Kanitkar, Jayavant Nanji Kotak, Naval N. Mansukhani, Kavashah Behramji Metha, Varjivandas Damodardas Merchant, Phirozeshah Bhikaji Motivala, Krishnasvami Saishiya Naidu, G. B. Paranjapye, J. A. W. Pereira, Jacob J. Solomon, Vinayakrao Nanabhai Vagli, Dhirajram Pranshankar Vaidya, Anandrai Ranchhoddas Vaishnav, and Hope Wellis.

THE 17th N. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your account of the disturbance in the 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, lines, on Saturday evening, is a very garbled and exaggerated one. I did not deem it necessary to notice the first account you published, but as this statement in to-day's issue of your paper is calculated to bias the public feeling against the Regiment under my command, I must write to request you will be so good as to abstain from publishing further articles, such as the one of to-day, pending the result of a Military Court of Inquiry, which has been ordered to assemble to investigate all the circumstances, by the Officer Commanding the Bombay District.

Your last account and article practically condemn the regiment, and I think you will admit that this is hardly fair before my men have had an opportunity to say their say.—I have, &c.,

H. T. BULKLEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 17th Regt. Bo. Infantry.

[We are glad to give Colonel Bulkley the opportunity of putting in a word in defence of the regiment. But it is due to ourselves to say that our report was based upon the best information that careful inquiry could elicit.—Ed. *B. G.*]

HOW WE BUILD NOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the existence of a decided nuisance at Matherpaccady? There is a building under construction, which on sanitary, engineering and architectural grounds ought to be condemned It is a storied house. The upper walls are of burnt bricks and mortar, and the lower walls are of mud, cracked in several places, and resting on no foundation whatever. It seems to have been providentially preserved this year, but a passing inspection will suffice to show that it will not stand long It thus endangers the lives of those that live in it, of the passers-by, as well as of those that live in the adjoining buildings. The villagers sent a protest, but it was unheeded. The policy of the engineering department, *prima facie*, seems very questionable. Not only is the nuisance allowed to remain, but the owner is actually allowed to convert a portion of it into a stable. And to make the approaches easy he has made a slope, which very nearly blocks one of the best thoroughfares at Matherpaccady. The villagers have now represented the matter to the Corporation, and it is to be hoped that the nuisance will be removed and the passage cleared.

OBSERVER.

Matherpaccady Oct. 3.

THE CORPORATION AND THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the two or three recent meetings of the Committee of the whole Corporation, the Chairman had to adjourn the meetings for want of a quorum. This shows a fine example of the energy of our city fathers, who, at the time of election, are all alive to business and would leave no stone unturned to get into the Corporation ; but when once there, they care very little for the business of the Corporation. Fancy a body of men who profess to be patriotic enough to do the business of their city, but when the time comes, draw off, and allow the opponents of local self-government a chance to have a laugh at their expense. I do not say that all members are so ; there are some who, even at the sacrifice of their own interests, have devoted, and still devote a portion of their valuable time to the business of the Corporation ; but I speak of those who consider that to be a member of the Corporation is simply an honor and nothing more. I would appeal to the good sense of such members whether they do not commit a grave blunder in absenting themselves from the Committee meetings, when their own vital interests are at stake, and when any lack of energy or indifference on their part will be construed to mean that they do not care whether the new Municipal Bill, as at present framed, is beneficial or detrimental to their interests.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 3. CURSETJEE S. DAJEE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN MADRAS.

Another archæological discovery is reported from the Southern Presidency. Mr. J. P. James, Port Officer, Pamban, writing to the Collector of Madura, gives the following account of an interesting discovery he made the other day :—

"I have the honour to report for your information that, during my recent tour of inspection of the Kilakarai channel, I was walking along the beach, north-east of Kilakarai, to visit the Naajimundel beacons, when at about one-and-a-half to two miles from the former place, I noticed the beach strewn with quantities of pottery of various kinds. At one place where there was an erosion of the soil caused by the sea I noticed particularly that the face of the bank was formed by alternate strata of pottery, and sand and shells ; this continued along the sea face for quite half-a-mile. Exposed by the sea, I discovered what I took to be the end of a wall built of mud and faced with stone on both sides. I picked out of one stratum of pottery, at about a depth of four or five feet, some pieces, which I beg to forward for your inspection, and, if requisite, transmission to the Government Museum at Madras. Several women and boys were fossicking in the sand on the beach, and on inquiry, I was told that they were looking for gold ; and that, as the result of each individual's labor during ebb tide, they found about the value of six pies to one anna, and, if very fortunate, sometimes as much as two annas. I brought away a quantity of the sand, a sample of which I beg to forward. It will be seen that the sand is full of some metal, but whether of stream tin or titanic iron, I am unable to judge, as I have no magnet but from the appearance of minute particles of garnet, I should be inclined to say it was the former. On my way back from Naajimundel, I walked across-country, and found a large tract of land covered with broken pottery similar to that on the sea face. On making inquiries of several people, the legend seems to run that, in the time of the Pandiyans, there was a very large city extending from Kilakarai to Muthupettah, which is about nine miles, and that it also extended to Sheramoodelly Theevo, an island about five miles south that a hurricane submerged the whole country, and the islands were formed then from part of the mainland. One man said that broken pottery might be found still on some of the islands opposite. I asked whether any coins were ever found, and was told that they sometimes were, so I left instructions with a man to inquire amongst the people, and, if he could get hold of any, to bring them to me. The day before yesterday, the man sent me a parcel of coins, all copper and mostly badly corroded, and which are evidently very ancient. I have put those I can identify as being of one sort into separate packets, and, as will be seen, some have the device of a fish, others a bullock, a bird, a swamy, &c. It would be exceedingly interesting to excavate in this supposed burried city, and probably some valuable information might come to hand of the customs of the ancient natives and at all events, interesting relics would be brought to light. The soil being only sand the work would be very easy ; a few mamooties and baskets and perhaps a crowbar, would be all that is required. Should Government see fit to order an investigation, I would gladly undertake the search if permitted."

Government has ordered that specimens of the coins and pottery are to be sent to Dr. Thurston, who will decide whether they are to be retained for the Museum.

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. Besides the chairman, there were present :—Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, Sir Frank Souter, Surgeon Major Waters, Captain Martin, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. E. R. Freeborn, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Thakersey Mooljee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabhdass, Cowasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mooljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shiujee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

STREET IMPROVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with a notice given by him, Mr. K. M. Shroff moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish information in regard to the amount set aside this year for road improvement and set-back, how much has been spent up to date for that amount, and what is the balance now left ; and whether payment for the purchase of Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Burbhaya's ground near Bhooleshwar at the exorbitant rate is to be made from that balance ; and if so, what amount will be left after that payment at an disposal of the Town Council for payments for set-backs during the remaining eight months of this year, which set-backs may be more important for the improvement of certain streets." Mr. Shroff said his motion owed its origin to the recent purchase of land near Bhooleshwar by the Town Council, which was not considered judicious, either by a majority of the Corporation or of the rate-payers at large. He would not, however, discuss this question at that moment, as it was apart from his resolution. He was only anxious to have information with regard to the amount set aside for road improvement and set-back, how much had been spent from that amount, and what was the balance remaining in hand. It was agreed to pay Rs. 16,000 for Mr. Muljee's land, and the speaker asked whether this amount was to be paid out of the sum of Rs. 40,000 which was set apart this year for set-backs. Mr. Shroff expressed his willingness to support cases of set-backs, which were requisite in a growing city like Bombay. But he strongly objected to such extravagant expenditure as was sanctioned by the Town Council.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote seconded the proposition, expressing his agreement with the views expressed by Mr. Shroff in regard to the Bhooleshwar road improvement.

Mr. R. M. Sayani said the question involved in Mr. Shroff's motion was not put for the purpose of obtaining information, but was really intended to provoke some discussion. He did not know whether Mr. Shroff had sufficient reasons for saying that a large body of ratepayers were opposed to the purchase of Mr. Muljee's land, and the speaker objected to the strong language in which Mr. Shroff had condemned the purchase. On the general policy of the Town Council in the matter of the taking up set-backs, Mr. Sayani said from his experience as a member of that body, that so far from paying extravagant prices for land taken up for road improvement, it had always been the policy of the Town Council, as well as the Municipal Commissioner, to pay the least possible price in every case.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said that every case of set-back was most carefully inquired into by the Town Council, and the price paid by the Municipality for land taken up by them was always very fair and moderate. The speaker thought the Town Council ought to be credited with full knowledge and experience of what they were about. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. DeSouza was of opinion that the language used by Mr. Shroff was justifiable, under the circumstances.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji objected to the introduction of the word "exorbitant" in Mr. Shroff's motion. In dealing with the purchase of land, the Town Council erred, if they erred at all, on the side of injustice, not willingly, but from their regard for the interests of the Municipality. The Council was always exercising due care and caution in fixing the value of set-backs, and if there was anything which troubled that body at the present moment, it was the high price of land ruling at present in Bombay.

The Chairman asked Mr. Shroff, if he was willing to withdraw the word "exorbitant" from his notice, because, otherwise, they would be passing judgment in a case, before hearing the explanation that was asked for.

Mr. Shroff declined to omit the word, saying that during the discussion of Mr. Kabraji's motion on a previous occasion, it was clearly shown that the majority of the Corporation was of opinion that the price was exorbitant.

Mr. M. H. Hakim moved an amendment that the word "exorbitant" should be omitted from the motion.

Colonel Merewether seconded the amendment, remarking that it would be simply absurd for them to give utterance to an expression without possessing the knowledge which alone could justify its use.

Major Martin contended that the whole of Mr. Shroff's amendment was absolutely useless. The Commissioner had already said on a previous occasion that the money for Mr. Muljee's land was not to come out of the land improvement grant for this year. They had already discussed the subject the other day, and had called for the papers relating to that transaction. There was no use discussing the matter over and over again, and wasting the time of the Corporation. Major Martin further objected to the word "exorbitant," observing that it implied an assumption of a matter which they had yet got to discuss, and of a fact which they had yet got to prove. The evidence which came before them, when the question was last discussed, showed that the price paid for the land was not more than what the land would fetch there. Whether the price was more than what ought to have been paid in proportion to the benefit derived from the improvement was a perfectly different question. The word "exorbitant," however, meant that more was paid for the land than its proper value.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master said that if the Town Council were economical in their dealings with the poor, they were very liberal at times in their transactions with persons of wealth and influence.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji thought the word "exorbitant" ought to have been struck out of his motion by Mr. Shroff.

On a division, Mr. Hakim's amendment was carried by a large majority.

The acting Commissioner then proceeding with his explanation, said that in the matter of set-backs they had no money to go on with. At the beginning of the year, the grant allowed for the purpose was Rs. 40,000. Mr. Ollivant had very wisely asked for a lakh, knowing that Rs. 40,000 would not be sufficient. At that time he (Mr. Charles) was new to the Municipality and was consequently not able to give reasons why the grant of Rs. 40,000 should be raised to a lakh. But on Dr. Blaney's resolution, which he (Mr. Charles) regretted very much, Rs. 60,000 were taken out of the proposed grant.

Dr. Blaney here rose to order, saying that it was a reflection on a member of the Corporation who was ready to justify his conduct, but was precluded from doing so at that meeting.

The Chairman said it would be open to Dr. Blaney to bring forward a proposition on a future occasion, if he liked.

Dr. Blaney replied that life was short, and he might die by that time. (Laughter). In the meanwhile, his mouth was closed, and he would have to go out of the room with the charge hanging over him.

The Commissioner said he was quite ready to withdraw his remarks. Proceeding with his explanation in regard to the road improvement grant, he said they had no more money to go on with. However, the grant for taking up Mr. Muljee's land had nothing whatever to do with the fact that this year's grant for road improvement had been expended. Mr. Mooljee's land would finally cost about Rs. 12,600 ; but it would not have to be paid out of this year's grant. There was a balance last year of Rs. 6,400, which, added to the grant for this year, made an available total of Rs. 46,400. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 45,174 had already been expended, leaving only a balance of Rs. 1,177. The speaker had to explain that although sanctions for the purchases of land were granted this year, all this sum of Rs. 45,000 was not applied to this year at all. Rs. 150 only belonged to the expenditure of the current year. The result of the whole matter was that he had already applied to the Town Council for making an additional grant for street improvements.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation next considered the following resolution of the Town Council :—"The Council, as the body specially entrusted under Section 19 of the Acts with the due administration of the Municipal fund, had on a previous occasion considered the question of the preparation of a similar return. After the receipt of the Corporation's resolutions, the Council again discussed the matter, and the Council are still of opinion, with the Municipal Commissioner, that it is not necessary to call for the quarterly return, more especially as its preparation would involve unnecessary labour on the Assessment and Collection Department."

Dr. Blaney moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a quarterly statement showing (1)—The number of new properties assessed during the quarter with the total amount of assessment that has been fixed for the same. (2) The number of previously existing properties, the assessments of which have been increased during the quarter, with the total amount of the increased assessment. (3) The number of previously existing properties, the assessments of which have been reduced during the quarter, and the total amount of the reduced assessments.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Eknath R. Khote.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved an amendment to the effect that the resolution of the Town Council expressing the opinion that it was not necessary to call for such a return should be recorded.

Dr. Blaney's proposition was eventually carried, and the Corporation then adjourned.

VICTOR HUGO'S DIARY.

A new volume of Victor Hugo's bearing the title of "Choses Vues," has been published. It consist of a series of descriptions of the most striking and stirring events in the life-time of the author of which he himself was an eye-witness. The *Westminster Review*, in a notice of the book writes :—

THE FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

Under the year 1840 will be found a most garphic and elaborate account of the funeral of Napoleon, which was compiled, as the narrative itself informs us, from notes taken on the spot. The ceremony was a most magnificent one, but it was not, in the judgment of Victor Hugo, by any means so magnificent as the occasion demanded. In describing the car in which the body was contained he complains that the real coffin was invisible. It had been deposited inside the basement, and that, he contended detracted from the sensational effect : "That was the grave defect of the car. It concealed what one wished to see, what France had demanded, what the people expected, what every eye sought—the coffin of Napoleon." Victor Hugo was evidently of the opinion of the Prince de Joinville, who maintained that whilst everything that emanated from the people on this occasion was great, everything that emanated from the Government was paltry. "It is certain," he writes " that all this ceremony has been curiously like a juggle. The Government appeared to fear the phantom which it had raised. It seemed as though the object was to show and to hide Napoleon. Every thing which wouldhave been too grand or too touching was left out sight. That which was real and imposing was concealed beneath more or less plendid coverings : the imperial procession was juggled into the Military procession, the army was juggled into the National Guards, the Chambers were juggled into the invalides, the coffin was juggled into the cenotaph. What was wanted, on the contrary, was that Napoleon should be taken up frankly, should be honoured, should be treated royally and popularly as Emperor, and then a brilliant success would have been achieved where a failure almost took place. . . . . The grandeur of the ceremony lay in the spot, in the man, in what was real ; in the sword, in the hat, in the eagle in the soldiers, in the assemblage of the people, in the ebony coffin, in the ray of sunlight." It is worthy of notice in this connection that the most impressive sight that met the eye of the spectator on the occasion of the magnificent public funeral with which all France honoured the memory of Victor Hugo, now four years ago, was the pauper's hearse upon which in accordance with the poet's express desire, his own body was borne through the streets of Paris to its last resting place in the panthion.

CHARLES X.

The description of the funeral of Napoleon is followed by chapters of the Diary in which much that is of interest will be found respecting Charles X. and Louis Philippe. The character of Charles X. is graphically delineated for us in a conversation that took place between Victor Hugo and Royer-Collard at a meeting of the Academie in 1843. "After all," said M. Royer-Collard, giving an example of the kind of honesty that is presented in the lives of some of the most eminent public men—"after all, Charles X., too, was honest." When he had given expression to this opinion he relapsed into silence. "I left him," writes Hugo, "to ponder for a moment, and, wishing to know his innermost thoughts, I resumed : 'Whatever may have been said of him, he was as a King, an honest man ; and whatever may have been said of him likewise, it was through his own fault that he fell. Historians may represent the matter as they please, but there it is. It was Charles X. who overthew Charles X.' 'Yes,' replied M. Royer-Collard, at the same time nodding his head with a grave token of assent ; 'it is true he overthrew himself ; he would have it. It is said he had bad advisers. It is false—false. . . . . All those who surrounded the king—those who were called the courtiers—were wiser than himself.' M. Royer-Collard remained silent for a moment, then added, with a sad smile, which he often assumed during the conversation : 'Wiser : that is to say, less insane.—No, nobody advised him,' he continued ; 'and nothing advised him. He had always, from his youth upwards, preserved his own identity. He was still the Count d'Artois ; he had not changed. Not to change, if one should live to be eighty years of age, that was the only quality which he valued . . . . . Charles X was destined to do what he did. I knew it ; I was acquainted with the King ; I saw him from time to time. As I was a Royalist, he used to receive me with friendliness and treat me kindly. I readily foresaw the stroke which he was meditating . . . . I may say that on the day when I took up to the King the address of the two hundred and twenty-one—it was towards the end of February 1830—I read the events of July in his looks."

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ONLY LOVE.

Equally interesting are the glimpses afforded us of the life and conversation of Louis Philippe. "King Louis Philippe said to me the other day," writes Hugo under the date of September 1884, "'I was never in love but once of my life.' 'And with whom sire?' 'With Madame de Genlis.' 'Ah! but she was your tutor? The king laughed and replied : 'As you say and a strict tutor, I assured you. She brought up my sister and myself in quite a ferocious manner. Getting up at six in the morning, summer and winter ; fed upon milk, roast meats and bread ; never any luxuries, never any sweatmeats ; plenty of work and no play . . . . . As I grew up I perceived that she was very pretty. I knew not what possessed me when she was present. I was in love and did not know it. She, who was an adept in such matters, understood and guessed what it was at once. She used me very badly. She constantly said to me, 'Come now, Monsieur de Chartres, you great boby, why are you always at my skirts?' She was thirty-six years of age ; I was seventeen.

Madame de Genlis on her part was accustomed to complain of the stinginess of the king. She said : "He was a prince ; I made a man of him. He was clumsy ; I made a ready man of him. He was a bore ; I made an entertaining man of him. He was a coward ; I made a brave man of him. He was stingy I could not make a generous man of him : liberal, if you like ; but generous—no."

LOUIS PHILIPPE, THIERS AND GUIZOT.

Louis Philippe was much pleased with his travels in England, and delighted to talk to Victor Hugo on the subject for more than an hour at a stretch. He was wont, however, to lament that he was misunderstood by his fellow-countrymen. "Monsieur Hugo," he said, "I am misunderstood. I am said to be proud I am said to be clever. That means that I am a traitor ; it grieves me. I am simply an honest man. I go the straight road. Those who are acquainted with me know that I am not wanting in frankness. Thiers, when he was acting with me, told me one day that we were disagreed : 'Sire you are proud, but I am prouder than you.' . . . . Thiers," continued the king, "is clever, but he has to much of the conceit of a self-made man. Guizot is better. . . . . Oh! what a rare thing a true Minister is! They are all like school boys. The attendances at the Council are irksome to them ; the most important affairs are disposed of at a gallop."

VICTOR HUGO AND THE FORTY IMMORTALS.

Victor Hugo was, as we have seen, a member of the Academie Francaise, but it was only after a prolonged and determined struggle that he succeeded in obtaining a seat among the "Forty Immortals." Thrice he knocked at the doors of this select and exclusive fraternity of letters, and thrice was admittance refused him. When first he called upon M. Royer-Collard to solicit his vote, the latter professed entire ignorance with regard to him, and the following amusing conversation took place between them :—"I am the author of 'Notre-Dame de Paris' 'Bug Jarjal,' 'Le Denier Jour d'un Condamne' 'Marion Delorme,' &c." "I never heard of any of them!" Will you do me the honour of accepting a copy of my work?" "I never read new books!" Thrice defeated in his endeavour to obtain admission into the Academie, he once more became a candidate when a vacancy occurred in 1841 and this time he was successful. Lamartine, Chateaubreand Villemain, Mignet, Cousin and Thiers cast their votes in his favour, and Balzac had the grace and the good feeling to decline to stand against him.

BALZAC.

Victor Hugo was not the man to forget a favour or a kindness. He lived on friendly terms with Balzac till the day of his death, on August 18, 1850, and he was present at his deathbed. When he reached home it was Sunday, and he found many persons awaiting him, amongst others Riza-Bey, the Turkish *charge d'affaires* ; Navarrete, the Spanish poets ; and Count Arrivabene, the Italian exile he said to them, gentlemen, Europe is on the point of loving a great mind. A month before, he had visited Balzac and found him cheerful and full of hope, and entertaining no doubt of his recovery. We had a long political discussion, writes Hugo. He reproached me with being a 'demagogue.' He himself was a Legitimist. 'How could you,' he said to me, 'discard with so much complacency the title of Peer of France the best after that of king of France?'"

TWO FAMOUS ACTRESSES.

Two of the most entertaining chapters in "Choses Vues" are those devoted to Mademoiselle Mars and Mademoiselle Georges, the famous actresses who created the parts of Dona, Sol, and Lucretia in "Hernani" and "Lucrece Borgia" respectively. Hugo attended the funeral of Mdlle, Mars, which took place at the Madeleine. There was an immense crowd of spectators. Nothing, he observes, is so sad as a burial one sees only people who are laughing. Everyone gaily accosts his neighbour, and talks of his concerns. And again: "The people of Paris are like the people of Athens frivolous, but intelligent. There were men in blouses their, who their sleeves tucked up, who said some true and forcible things about the stage, about art about the poets. They sought and distinguished in the crowd men whose names are famous. These people must have glory. When there is no Marengo or Austerlitz, they love and must have their Dumas and their Lamartines. These are like a light towards which all eyes are eagerly directed."

From the burial of Mdlle. Mars to the misery and degradation of Mdlle. Georges is but a single step. That the latter should have made a confidant of Victor Hugo at a time when she would rather have drowned herself than write to ask a favour of Rachel of itself speaks volumes for the large souled nature of the man.

THE ORIGIN OF FANTINE.

Victor Hugo had been dinning with Madame de Girardin in the Rue Laffette. He left rather early, and was going in search of a cab, when he saw a young man well and stylishly dressed, stoop and pick up a great hand full of snow and put it down the back of a woman of the streets who stood at the corner of the boulevard in a low-necked dress. The woman uttered a piercing shriek, fell upon the dandy, and struck him. The police hastened to the spot. They seized the woman but did not touch the man, Victor Hugo followed them to the police station and by giving his name and deposing to that of which he had himself been an eye-witness, succeeded in obtaining the women's release. She was extremely grateful to him for his kindness. How good the gentleman is? How good he is?" She was never tired of exclaiming. These unhappy women, "adds Hugo," are astonished and grateful, not only when they are treated with sympathy; they are none the less so when they are treated with justice." This singular and striking incident made a deep impression on Victor Hugo, and formed the ground word of some of the most not able passages in his favourite romance. "Les Miserables."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hampstead, 1,447 tons, was cleared out yesterday for Moulmein in ballast. She is under the command of Captain E Jones.

THE B and P S N steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain Thomas Hughes, having left Busreh on the 16th ultimo arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo, 130 chests of opium and twenty three passengers on her deck.

THE s s Chollerton, 1,733 tons, consigned in Bombay to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co, arrived in this port yesterday morning from Birkenhead which port she cleared on the 1st ultimo and from whence she has brought 2,718 tons of coals for the G I P Ry Co.

THE P and O Co's s s Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from China, having left Hongkong on the 13th September, and called during her voyage at Singapore and Penang. She brought with her on board extra mails from China, a general cargo and two passengers on deck.

THE B I S N steamer Purulia, sailed last evening under Captain J Robertson with a general cargo and the following passengers for the Persian Gulf and Karachi:—Mr and Mrs Waller and five children, Miss Henderson, Captain Pengree and one servant, Major Peyton, Mr G M Ryan, Mr T Kendall, Dr Anderson, Mr G R Tilak and one servant—for Karachi; Mrs Robertson—for Bussorah; Mr Haji E Awaji and one servant—for Linga; and sixty-two deck for various ports.

THE anchor line steamer Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool (Sept. 7) calling at Suez (Sept. 21) and Port Said. She has come laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E J Beally, Miss Beally and nurse, Mr T C Fenton, Mr E J K, Mrs, and brother Fasken, Mr C and Mrs Hill, Mr and Mrs Rainier, Miss Hodge, Mr Walthew Col, Mrs and Miss Jackson, Mr Peyton, Mr J Douglas, Mrs S Hubbard, Mr S H Sherlock Hubbard, Mr G H Sherlock Hubbard, Major Vanrenen, Mrs and two Misses Reid, Mrs, Miss and Master, horse, and 29 deck.

THE S. S. SUMATRA.—The master of the pilgrim steamer, Captain Breeze, desires us to correct a statement which appears in our yesterday's issue, relative to the recent voyage of his vessel. Thirteen deaths did occur on board but none of these were from infectious disease. In most cases it was the result of old age and debility. There were, he says, three cases of small-pox on board, but the patients were landed at Karachi and taken to hospital. Beyond preventing strangers from boarding the steamer, no quarantine regulations were enforced, and the vessel arriving in Bombay steamed to Mazagon on Saturday morning where after undergoing medical inspection the Pilgrims were landed.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	C	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Govino	1451	J. K. Brotherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2333	H. J. Moffat	F	E. Bates & Co.
„ Clan Munro	1487	Jones	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Hampstead	1447	E. Jones	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2056	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates.
„ Eastbourne	1509	J. Watson	N	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Etolia	2044	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Niagara	1738	B. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2283	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer	..	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Chollerton (s)	Free	Birkenhead, Sept. 1.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, Sept. 7.
	Zambesi (s)	Preston	Hongkong, Sept. 13.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf, Sept. 16
	Bisagno (s)	Anfuso	Hongkong, Sept. 10.
	Wivenhoe (s)	Galley	Middlesbrough.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Purulia (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Hampstead (s)	Jones	Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Australia, for London, via Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.—Steamer Shahzada.
Sept. 29.—Steamers Peshwa, Japan, Star of Victoria and andaura. Barque Silhet.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

ept.		
30	Africa s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

ept.		
29	Narenta s	Calcutta.
30	Clive s	Rangoon.
	Africa s	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 1.

Chalmers, Lt, Mad, Hampshire Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

OCTOBER, 2.

Roupell, Lt, Bo, RA, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Middleton, Lt, Mad, Rl Lancers, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 3.

Davies, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on duty, from Poona.
Forbes, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Langley, Lt, Bo RA, on leave, from Deesa.
Evans, Capt, Mad, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Cates, Depy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, from leave, from Poona.
Peyton, Lt, Bl, 9th Bl Lancers, from leave, from England.
Vanrenen, Major, Bl, 5th Bl Cavy, from sick leave from England.
Hone, Capt, Mad, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lawley, Capt, Mad, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Douglas Haig, Lt, Mad, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Holdsworth, Lt, Mad, 7th Hussars, from leave, from Secunderabad.
Jackson, Lt,-Col, Bl Genl List Infy, from furlough from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 1.

Fagan, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

Roupell, Lt, Bo R A, on sick leave, to Abu.
Pengree, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 4th October, 1887.

1. The following Extract from General Orders is published for information:—

Bombay Castle, 24th Sept. 1887.

No. 480, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—The Reverend A. Goldwyer Lewis B. A., to be Honorary Chaplain.

No. 488, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Captain E. F. Nicholson to officiate as Adjutant with effect from 4th July 1887, and during the absence on leave of Captain Hodgkinson.

2. As the Drill Season is approaching, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in, as early as possible, rolls of their Companies corrected up to date. No arms or accoutrements can be issued until the corrected rolls are received.

3. There will be drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 5th instant, from 9 to 10 p. m. Manual Firing and Bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers; squad drill for Recruits.

4. No. 2547 Vol. W. Hickey having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

5. There will be riding school for Recruits on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and on next Saturday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m. All are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BENGAL.

AN INDIGNANT CLERK.—Mr. T. W. Rebeiro, a clerk employed in the Calcutta Port Office, obtained a summons against Captain E. W. Petley for using insulting and abusive language towards him, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The applicant in reply to his Worship, read a rambling statement from a written document which he had prepared to the effect that, at the request of the Chief Clerk, he attended office on the 26th instant (which was a holiday) at 11 a.m., and drafted a notice to mariners concerning the time signal at Kurrachee, which he took up to Captain Petley, he alleged, bawled out to him—"D——it, where were you all this while?" and directed him to draft out another notice regarding the disappearance of the Reliance buoy at Kyouk Phyoo. On taking the notification to Captain Petley for signature, the latter again, he alleged, said—"God d——it, go and copy these out soon, as I am in a hurry to go home, and there is nobody coming to the office to-day." Applicant replied that it was not a part of his duty to copy out notices after drafting them, and that he did not know where to find certain documents in connection with the work, when he was abused and threatened to be compelled to attend office throughout the holidays. Applicant concluded by stating that he restrained his temper to avoid a breach of the peace, and replied—"Sir, I beg to decline attending on account of your indecorous language," and left the office.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MOHURRUM IN CALCUTTA.—The *tamashas* during this great Mahommedan festival, when generally rowdyism prevails to some extent, passed off this year with exceptional quiet in Calcutta, only two or three small disturbances having come under police notice. In one case, on the night of *kuttul-ka-rath* (Tuesday), when the *tazias* were taken in procession through the streets, a blow with a lighted torch was aimed at one of the Superintendents of Police on horseback by a man supposed to belong to the Gowkhana processionists. The blow struck the horse, when the Superintendent retaliated by giving his assailant a cut with his whip, and some of the police force coming up, the men took to their heels, and escaped in the crowd.—Another case came up on Thursday before the Presidency Magistrate, in which five Mahommedans were charged by a co-religionist with the theft of some flags, and also by the police with rioting near the Wellington Square. It appears that the complainant with his *akhara* had promised to join the *akhara* of accused No. 1, who resides in the same street. On the first night of their going out in procession, the complainant held back, which eventually led to a conflict in the street, when it was alleged that the party belonging to accused No. 1 attacked the complainant, and snatched away by force a number of flags, and also committed an assault on the complainant's men. The charge of theft was dismissed, but the Magistrate convicted the accused of being members of an unlawful assembly, and sentenced accused No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and the other four Rs. 10 each.—The only other case of disturbance was one in which four men were charged with assaulting each other with sticks, and were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each. That there were no serious cases of assault or disturbance is very creditable to the police.—*Indian Daily News.*

ROBBING A GOD OF HIS THRONE.—A Brahmin, named Gopal Chunder Gangooly, was charged at the Calcutta Police Court on Thursday by Narain Chunder Mookerjee, on behalf of Baboo Kanye Lall Dhur, with the theft of a gold throne of the Hindoo god *Shalgram*, valued at Rs. 600, a gold Brahminical thread, and a gold umbrella belonging to the god. On the night of the 25th instant, the accused was arrested in the street with the articles in his possession, except the umbrella. On the 26th instant, Baboo Kanye Lall Dhur, who had a *poojah* at his house, discovered that the throne of *Shalgram*, which was placed in front of the goddess *Doorgah* in the *dallan*, was missing, and also the gold Brahminical badge and umbrella of the *Shalgram*. Information was given at the local thannah, and accused was identified as having been at the Baboo's *poojah* house on the night of the 25th instant on two occasions, the last being at about 11 p. m., when he was asked how he came to be there without an invitation, and replied that be had come to see the *poojah*. The throne found with the accused was identified by the complainant as his property. Inspector Davis informed the Court that there had been three other similar cases on the three successive nights of the *poojahs*, which were still undiscovered, there being no trace of the property stolen or the thieves. Accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment—*Ibid.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE MOHURRUM AT DELHI.—The Mohurrum ended here on Sept. 29 without any disturbance owing to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Merk. In the night procession the crowds were great, but the *tajeas* few, and with two exceptions all small and unlike former years. The armed police guarded each with rifles loaded with shot; the side streets *en route* were barricaded and guarded by pickets. Once a disturbance seemed imminent at Kutrya Burian, owing to some supposed stone throwing, but owing to the prompt action of Mr. Young, the police officer, and the native thanadar, the crowd following the procession dispersed. At to-day's Kerbella, the poor Hindus, who were having a mela in the same direction, mixed freely with the Mahommedans. There was no disturbance and no casualties.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 1st Oct. as compared with the statement of the 24th Sept.:—

	Sept. 24. Rs.	Oct. 1. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,53,796	53,53,796
do. do. at Branches	15,55,201	18,13,701
Other Deposits	2,54,14,440	2,52,99,705
Post Bills	17,137	17,137
Cash Credits undrawn	12,25,364	11,07,821
	4,60,65,938	4,60,92,160
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	71,66,320	71,60,320
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	36,29,014	35,37,185
Loans, on Security of do.	22,98,089	22,96,824
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,631	5,801
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,49,79,188	1,49,31,334
Stamps	[illegible]	23,496
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,84,408 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	2,99,408	2,99,408
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,58,823	12,89,681
Cash and Currency Notes	1,64,14,884	1,68,48,108
	4,60,65,938	4,60,92,160

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE FOUNDATION OF ODESSA.

ODESSA was recently *en grande fête* on the occasion of the ninety-third anniversary of the Russian occupation of the old Turkish Hadji Bey, now the modern Odessa. The celebration took the form of paying special obituary honours to the memory of Armand, Duc de Richelieu, who, after the Russian acquistion of Hadji Bey, really created the modern city of Odessa, which South Russians, with a justifiable pride, now delight to call the Pearl of the South, and the handsome capital of New Russia. The following is a brief sketch of the part played by the French refugee Duke in the creation of the Southern capital of Russia:—

Armand, Duc de Richelieu, was born on September 26, 1766. He was the son of Marshal Louis Francisque de Richelieu, a great nephew of the celebrated French Cardinal. With his friend and schoolfellow Count de Langeron he fled from France during the troublous days of the Revolution in 1789. In 1790 they were in Vienna when Ismail was invested by the Russian army under Suwaroff. A successful application to the Empress Catharine placed the swords of the Duc de Richelieu and Count Langeron among the besiegers of the Turkish fortress in Bessarabia. The Duke so distinguished himself in the Ismail affair that he received a gold sabre and decoration from the Czarina and an invitation to remain in the Russian service if he could not assist in the restoration of the French Monarchy. The Duke repaired shortly afterwards to St. Petersburg and entered the Russian service under Paul I. with the title of colonel. He never personally met Catharine. After attaining the rank of major-general under Paul in the regiment of the Imperial Body Guard, the mad Emperor insulted him on some trifling question of uniform regulation on parade. The Duke returned to France, but subsequently returned to Russia in 1802 and begged the Emperor Alexander to accept his services. Alexander issued a ukase, dated the 27th January, 1803, appointing the Duke first Governor of Odessa. When the new Governor assumed his post here, Odessa, named by Catharine II., consisted of a straggling agglomeration of wooden huts and a population of some 4,000 fishermen, smugglers, and pirates. The population was not even Russian in any of its component parts. The inhabitants chiefly were Jews, Greeks, Italians, Armenians, and Tartars. The resources of the settlement were so meagre that the Emperor sent from St. Petersburg furniture for the three-roomed hut which at that time had to suffice for the Governor-General's palace. The result of the devoted labours of the Duc de Richelieu during eleven years, from 1802 to 1813, was the creation of a city whose rectangular formation, magnificent streets and sidewalks, each of which is a boulevard in itself, with umbrageous avenues of acacia and chestnut, has made it second to none in Europe. When Alexander I. visited Odessa he was dumbfounded at its appearance, and an autograph letter written at the time by his Majesty to the Duke, who had returned to France, is still extant, and expresses in the most eulogistic terms the Emperor's appreciation of Richelieu's success in creating a second capital of the Empire and of a new Russia, of the formation of which he had had no conception. The subsequent history of the good Duke is matter of modern history. Alexander assisted him to fill a vacancy created by the death of Talleyrand. He afterwards became minister on the Restoration under Louis XVIII. His last wish was to return to Odessa, and he had made arrangements for returning, but the French Government had a suspicion of his telling Ministerial secrets to the Russian Government. On this account he postponed his Russian journey for a few months, but died suddenly from a nervous illness on May 16, 1822. The Emperor Alexander showed in many feeling ways his distress at the sudden demise of his old friend. When Alexander visited Paris his somewhile subject and now French minister begged two favours of his Majesty. The one was creating Odessa a free port, and the other for the creation of a high-class educational establishment here. These requests were at once conceded by the issue of Imperial rescripts. The Richelieu Lyceum was established in 1817 and its students yesterday naturally took the place of honour in the procession formed to honour his memory and lasting benefactions. The population of Odessa is now about 300,000, including 80,000 Jews. Its commercial prosperity as the great maritime emporium of the south is well known.

BOILER EXPLOSITIONS IN GERMANY.

THE number of boiler explositions in Germany during 1886 was scarcely in excess of the average of the last ten years, although the use of steam-power has largely increased in recent years. Whilst the average of explosions has hitherto been 15·8 boilers per annum, there were only 16 boiler explosions last year. The number of persons killed or injured, which from 1877 to 1886 was on an average 43·7 per annum, was in 1886 only 23. Of the latter, 10 were either killed on the spot or died within forty-eight hours of the accident, whilst 5 were seriously and 8 slightly injured. The total number of explosions during the last ten years was 158, by which 160 were killed, and 92 seriously and 185 slightly injured. A summary of the causes of the explosions shows that forty-five were caused by local weakness of the boiler plates; forty-four were due to want of water; twenty-eight were caused by faulty construction, sixteen by excessive pressure, seven by careless attendance, six by boiler incrustation, and one ascribed to explosion of gas. In eight cases bad or used-up material gave rise to the explosion.—*Iron.*

THE "DESERT" OF SAHARA.

THE impression is pretty general that Sahara is one vast sterile desert, and some time ago a French engineer proposed that it should be flooded by means of canals and converted into a vast inland sea. But Sahara is not everywhere synonymous with desert, and that region, despite the dryness of its climate and the general aridity of its surface, possesses many a well-cultivated and thickly inhabited oasis, where the combination of the two elements of sun and water has produced marvels in the way of vegetation. Here are some facts obtained from official sources:—

The Lower Sahara is an immense basin of artesian waters, and at times there is a superabundance; but the number of cultivated tracts is increasing very rapidly; there being no fewer than forty-three oases in the Oued-Rir, which, after a period of thirty years, has 13,000 inhabitants, 520 palm-trees in full bearing—that is, which have been planted more than seven years—120,000 trees between one and seven years old, and 100,000 fruit trees, while the value of the dates grown each year average £100,000. The oases of Laghouat and Oued-Mizi and those of Yeryville and Ain-Safia have 100,000 palm-trees, and those of Figuig 140,000; while Mzab, with its 30,000 inhabitants, nearly all shepherds or merchants, cultivates 200,000. Zab, together with the Sahara slope of the Aures, has fifty oases which grow 900,000 palm-trees and 50,000 fruit-trees. Sout, with a population of 15,000, has 150,000 palm-trees of the choicest kind and over 50,000 fruit-trees. Lastly, the various oases of Ouargla have over 400,000 palm-trees and 100,000 fruit-trees. All these results, to say nothing of the trade in wool, the cultivation of tobacco, vegetables, corn, the vine, and other things grown beneath the shelter of the palm-trees, and of the raising of ostriches which, it is considered, might be made as profitable as it is at the Cape, have been arrived at party by the natives and partly by the French, though the latter have not begun to colonize Sahara until within the last ten years. They began by buying oases and gardens in the Zab and the Oued-Rir, and after that they set to work to form fresh oases in the region of Bishra, and especially in the Oued-Rir; the result showing that Europeans can withstand the climate of this region, especially as they do not work themselves but merely superintend the labour of the natives, who are described as being very tractable and skilful workmen.

* * *

IN the Board of Trade Returns of imports for August, "Butterine" continues to figure as an important article of commerce in England. Imports into the United Kingdom of butterine for the past month were 136,230 cwts., and those of butter 156,443 cwts. The amounts are not very dissimilar, but the average price of the butter obtained from abroad was 11d. per lb., while the average for its humble imitator was only 6d. For the past eight months the value of butter imported into the United Kingdom was £5,548,000, being £376,000 less than in the corresponding period of the year 1885; but of butterine the value of imports so far this year is £2,423,000, being an increase of £460,000 on the corresponding trade for the same period of 1885. Imagination must supply an estimate of the amount of butterine sold for the original article, and also of the profits obtained by the vendors of what must in future be called margarine. In some clubs and restaurants a joke lately current was to call loudly for butterine, and to watch the face of the waiter as he struggled to preserve suitable dignity when replying "Don't keep it, sir." But it is hard to believe that real butter, costing the importer elevenpence, will in future supplant the substitutes favoured by provident housekeepers and proprietors of resturants, when the latter can be bought wholesale far sixpence a pound. The cheapness of substitutes, under whatever name, is against a monopoly of the market by dairy farmers at or near home.

BUCCANEERS AND MAROONERS OF THE SPANISH MAIN.

"MAROON—to put ashore on a desert isle, as a sailor, under pretence of having committed some great crime." Thus our good Noah Webster gives us the dry bones, the anatomy upon which the imagination may construct a specimen to suit itself. It is thence that the marooners took their name, for marooning was one of their most effective instruments of punishment or revenge. If a pirate broke one of the many rules which governed the particular band to which he belonged, he was marooned; did a captain defend his ship to such a degree as to be unpleasant to the pirates attacking it, he was marooned; even the pirate captain himself, if he displeased his followers by the severty of his rule, was in danger of having the same punishment visited upon him which he had perhaps more than once visited upon another. The process of marooning was as simple as terrible. A suitable place was chosen (generally some desert isle as far removed as possible from the pathway of commerce), and the condemned man was rowed from the ship to the beach. Out he was bundled upon the sand-spit; a gun, a half-dozen bullets, a few pinches of powder, and a bottle of water were chucked ashore after him, and away rowed the boat's crew back to the ship, leaving the poor wretch alone to rave away his life in madness, or to sit sunken in his gloomy despair till death mercifully released him from torment. It rarely if ever happened that anything was known of him after having been marooned. A boat's crew from some vessel, sailing by chance that way, might perhaps find a few chalky bones bleaching upon the white sand in the garish glare of the sunlight, but that was all, and such were marooners.

A FAMOUS BUCCANEER.

Perhaps the most famous of all the piratical names to American ears are those of Captain Robbert Kidd and Captain Edward Teach, or "Blackbeard." Nothing will be ventured in regard to Kidd in this paper, not in regard to the pros and cons as to whether he really was or was not a pirate, after all. But with "Blackbeard" it is different, for in him we have a real, ranting, raging, roaring pirate *per se*—one who really did bury treasure, who made more than one captain walk the plank, and who committed more private murders than he could number on the fingers of both hands; one who fills, and will continue to fill the place to which he has been assigned for generations, and who may be depended upon to hold his place in the confidence of others for generations to come.

Captain Teach was a Bristol man born, and learned his trade on board of sundry privateers in the East Indies during the old French war—that of 1702—and a better apprenticeship could no man serve. At last, somewhere about the latter part of the year 1716, a privateering captain, one Benjamin Hornigold, raised him from the ranks and put him in command of a sloop—a lately captured prize—and Blackbeard's fortune was made.

FROM PRIVATEER TO PIRATE.

It was a very slight step, and but the change of a few letters, to convert "privateer" into "pirate," and it was a very short time before Teach made that change. Not only did he make it himself, but he persuaded his old captain to join with him. "Our hero," says the old historian who sings of the arms and bravery of this great man—"Our hero assumed the cognomen of Blackbeard from that large quantity of hair which, like a frightful meteor, covered his whole face, and frightened America more than any comet that appeared there in a long time. He was accustomed to twist it with ribbons into small tails, after the manner of our Ramillies wig, and turn them about his ears. In time of action he wore a sling over his shoulders, with three brace of pistols hanging in holsters like bandoleors; he struck lighted matches under his hat, which appearing on each side of his face, and his eyes naturally looking fierce and wild, made him altogether such a figure that imagination cannot form an idea of a Fury from hell to look more frightful."

BLOCKADING CHARLESTON.

For a time Blackbeard worked at this trade down on the Spanish Main, gathering in, the few years he was there, a very neat little fortune in the booty captured from sundry vessels; but by-and-by he took it into his head to try his luck along the coast of the Carolinas; so off he sailed to the northward, with quite a respectable little fleet, consisting of his own vessel and two captured sloops. From that time he was actively engaged in the making of American history in his small way. He first appeared off the bar of Charleston Harbour, to the no small excitement of the worthy town of that ilk, and there he lay for five or six days, blockading the port, and stopping incoming and outgoing vessels at his pleasure, so that, for the time, the commerce of the province was entirely paralysed. All the vessels so stopped he held as prizes, and all the crews and passengers (among the latter of whom was more than one provincial worthy of the day) he retained as though they were prisoners of war.

AN AUDACIOUS ERRAND.

One morning Captain Blackbeard finds that his stock of medicine is low. "Tut!" says he, "we'll turn no hairs gray for that." So up he calls the bold Captain Richards, the commander of his consort the *Revenge* sloop, and bids him take Mr. Marks (one of his prisoners), and go up to Charleston and get the medicine. There was no task that suited our Captain Richards better than that. Up to the town he rowed, as bold as brass. "Look ye," says he to the Governor, rolling his quid of tobacco from one cheek to another—"Look ye, we're after this and that, and if we don't get it, why, I'll tell you plain, we'll burn them bloody crafts of yours that we've took over yonder, and cut the weazand of every clodpoll aboard of 'em." There was no answering an argument of such force as this, and the worshipful Governorand the good folk of Charleston knew very well that Blackbeard and his crew were the men to do as they promised. So Blackbeard got his medicine, and though it cost the colony two thousand dollars, it was worth that much to the town to be quit of him. They say that while Captain Richards was conducting his negotiations with the Governor his boat's crew were stumping around the streets of the town, having a glorious time of it while the good folk glowered wrathfully at them, but dared venture nothing in speech or act.

A SEA-ROVER SETTLING DOWN.

Having gained a booty of between seven and eight thousand dollars from the prizes captured, the pirates sailed away from Charleston Harbour to the coast of North Carolina. And now we find our bold Captain Blackbeard established in the good province of North Carolina, where he and his Worship the Governor struck up a vast deal of intimacy, as profitable as it was pleasant. There is something very pretty in the thought of the bold sea-rover giving up his adventurous life (excepting now and then an excursion against a trader or two in the neighbouring sound, when the need of money was pressing); settling quietly down into the routine of old colonial life, with a young wife of sixteen at his side, who made the fourteenth that he had in various ports here and there in the world. Becoming tired of an inactive life, Blackbeard afterward resumed his piratical career. He cruised around in the rivers and inlets and sounds of North Carolina for a while, ruling the roast, and with never a one to say him nay, until there was no bearing with such a pest any longer. So they sent a deputation up to the Governor of Virginia, asking if he would be pleased to help them in their trouble.

A PIRATES END.

There were two men-of-war lying at Kicquetan, in the James River, at the time. To them the Governor of Virginia applied, and plucky Lieutenant Maynard of the Pearl, was sent to Ocracoke Inlet to fight this pirate who ruled it down there so like the cock of a walk. There he found Blackbeard waiting for him, and as ready for a fight as ever the lieutenant himself could be. Fight they did, and while it lasted it was as pretty a piece of business of its kind as one could wish to see. Blackbeard drained a glass of grog, wishing the lieutenant luck in getting aboard of him, fired a broadside, blew some twenty of the lieutenant's men out of existence, and totally crippled one of his little sloops for the balance of the fight. After that, and under cover of the smoke, the pirate and his men boarded the other sloop, and then followed a fine old-fashioned hand-to-hand conflict betwixt him and the lieutenant. First they fired their pistols, and then they took to it with cutlasses—right left, up and down, cut and clash—until the lieutenant's cutlass broke short off at the hilt. Then Blackbeard would have finished him off handsomely, only up steps one of the lieutenant's men and fetches him a great slash over the neck, so that the lieutenant came off with no more hurt than a cut across the knuckles. At the very first discharge of their pistols Blackbeard had been shot through the body, but he was not for giving up for that—not he. As said before, he was of the true roaring, raging breed of pirates, and stood up to until he received twenty more cutlass cuts and five additional shots, and then fell dead while trying to fire off an empty pistol. After that the lieutenant cut off the pirate's head, and sailed away in triumph, with the bloody trophy nailed to the bow of his battered sloop. Those of Blackbeard's men who were not killed were carried off to Virginia, and all of them tried and hanged but one or two, their names, no doubt, still standing in a row in the provincial records.—*Harper's Magazine.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

SUPPLY OF HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

IN the House of Lords on September 8, Lord Harris made the following announcement of a new departure by the Government in regard to the supply of horses for the army:—

Your lordships will recollect that some months ago a noble lord (Ribblesdale) raised a discussion on the subject of the supply of horses, which remotely touched the question of horses for military purposes. The main object he had in view has, I believe, been dealt with by another department, but I stated on that occasion that the Secretary of State would give careful consideration to any schemes that might be presented to him having for their object the supply of horses for military purposes, and I am now prepared to state the result. Communications were received from many quarters presenting a great variety of views on the subject; some were for organizing breeding establishments, others for subsidizing stallions and mares, and others, again, for the purchase by Government of horses which should be lent to the Yeomanry, who would undertake the expense of keeping them on the understanding that the horses were to be handed over to Government when wanted. Most, however, would have involved a far greater expense, commensurate with the possible result, than the Secretary of State dared to contemplate; and many of them were based on the fallacy that these islands are unable to supply easiy the normal annual demand for military purposes. Military requirements may be divided into to large divisions as regards numbers, and several sub-divisions as regards stamp. The large division shows on the one side the normal and annual demand, affected by deaths and casting, but which may be taken as ranging between 1,400 and 2,000 horses. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting this number at Government prices in these islands, the cavalry horse as a rule coming from Ireland, the artillery and transport horse from Great Britain. On the other side is the abnormal demand which might suddenly arise from a mobilization of forces. The smaller sub-divisions as regards stamp represent the cavalry, the artillery, and the transport horse. The abnormal demand is the question which the Government have been desirous of arranging for, and have now prepared a scheme to meet. The actual number required depends, of course upon the number of troops mobilized, but we have no fear that the country is incapable of producing for registration purposes such a number of horses as will meet all reasonable requirements. The number required we believe to exist, but without a registration system it would be impossible to select and collect any large number in the time within which it should be possible to bring the horses together. Experience has proved how much time is consumed in the appointment of selection committees, the mapping out of districts, giving notice to owners of horses, and the examination and selection; to avoid that delay has been our object while at the same time we have endeavoured, by preferring a voluntary system, to obviate discontent. Your lordships may have noticed in the reports of the mobilization experiment in France that the Government have requisition horses for military purposes. That must, one would think, cause dissatisfaction or a heavy expenditure, and would, I trust, only be resorted to in England at a very grave crisis. Without a system of registration it might, however, at some time or other, become necessary, but can be avoided by a system of registration. I have stated that we propose to make the system voluntary. I should rather say, perhaps, that we are going to make an experiment in that direction. Compulsory registration was considered but discarded, mainly because of the very large number of horses it would entail, many of them unsuitable for military purposes, and the expense of registering such numbers. What the Government propose to do is to offer an annual fee for all horses up to a certain number suitable for military purposes, the owners of which are wilings to place them on the register. The horses would be examined for soundness and suitability by a registration staff, and a further inducement to owners to come forward voluntarily would be an enhanced price over the Government price of the year if the horse is taken by the Government as a compensation for the loss of its services. It is of course, impossible to say now whether this experiment will prove successful; we are hopeful that it will and that owners of horses, more particularly owners of large numbers of horses, will come forward in order to benefit by the annual fee. If it is successful it should from a financial point of view be an economical system, being more or less in the form of an insurance against war risks, and from a military point of view the most beneficial results should ensue; for, on mobilization becoming necessary, the military authorities will have at hand a list of horses, where situated, suited to what purposes, easily recognizable by a system of numbers and easily transferable to such points of concentration as may be decided upon. The experiment will first be tried in the metropolitan area, but it is contempleted to extend the system eventually to the whole of great Britain and Ireland. I imagine it is probable that in its initiation the class of horse which will be found forthcoming will be suitable for artillery and transport purposes, as, the experiment being in London, the large companies are most likely to meet the demand; but I hope to see the system extended in such a way as will produce the cavalry horse as well. I would point out to your lordships one very great advantage—viz., that these horses, if ever taken up by the Government, will in the vast majority of cases be seasoned horses in hard condition, not young and green, without the condition to do a day's march or the stamina to survive a campaign. Treasury sanction has been given in general to the scheme, though there are still some points of detail as regards pay to the staff which have to be settled, but I was anxious to make this statement before your lordships rose, an assurance having been given by the Secretary of State some time back in another place that the matter was under consideration. I should add that it would have been more difficult to put this system into practice had it not been for a change that is about to be made in the system of purchasing remounts. Hitherto those for cavalry purposes have been bought by the commanding officers of cavalry regiments, and for artillery purposes by the inspector and purchaser of horses for the Royal Artillery. In future all horses for military purposes will be examined, selected, and passed into the Army by the officers of a remount establishment at headquarters. Among other advantages, we hope by this change to meet to a certain extent the complaint that has been made in many quarters that breeders of horses cannot get them viewed by Government buyers. The registration of horses will be dealt with by this staff, whose business it will be to examine the horses for suitability and soundness, to register them in such a way as to render them distinguishable, and to keep the registers so as to obviate delay when the transmission of horses to selected centres or ports of embarcation is necessary. My lords, this is an experiment, I admit. The voluntary system is objected to by some whose opinion is of the highest value; but I am hopeful that competition among owners of horses will produce the desired result. The voluntary system has raised a magnificent army of citizen soldiers; I hope it may answer as regards a supply of horses, and but a modicum of the success that has attended the first will be sufficient to remove any anxiety as to the Army being sufficiently horsed when the crisis comes. (Hear, hear.)

* * *

AN interesting relic of old Paris is being remodelled just now. This is the curious circular building which abuts on the Boulevard des Italiens, and which is known as the "Pavillon de Hanovre." It is all that remains of the sumptuous residence of the Marshal de Richelieu, which was so irregularly built that it was nicknamed the Hotel de Travers. After the Marshal had purchased it from the descendant of the Count de Toulouse, he built this pavilion, which people called at once by its present name, because it was said that the money was derived from his exactions while in occupation of Hanover, so that Frenchmen are now accusing the Germans of no more than they then admitted that their own commander was guilty of. The Marshal made the pavilion a very fashinable rendezvous for his friends, and it was to the "Pavillon de Hanovre" that he took his third wife, whom he married when over seventy. She was little over sixteen, and was soon left a widow, living on until the rei[illegible] of Louis Philippe, and startling the citizen K[illegible]n very much one day by observing in conve[illegible]ing "I can assure you this was the case [illegible]sation, band had it from Louis XIV." It [illegible], my husband that her husband had been a con[illegible] was the fact Grand Monarque, another proof [illegible]emporary af the be required to connect two [illegible] how few links may gether. [illegible]r three centuries to-

ACCORDING to a F[illegible]ench musical paper, a dumb automatic recorde[illegible] of musical sounds has just been invented; a[illegible] the "melograph," as the ingenious contriva[illegible] is to be called, can be affixed without trou[illegible] and at little cost to any piano. More discreet than the microphone, which can be made to blurt out the sounds it has registered, the melograph merely preserves them in printed form; jotting them down, note by note (after the method of the Morse telegraph apparatus) on a continuous scroll of paper. It is difficult to understand how in any positive manner the melograph can be turned to useful account; though, negatively, it may do some little good by proving to rash improvisers that their improvisations will not bear examination. It will probably be much in favour with the less educated kind of amateurs who believe they can compose and know that they cannot write down the passages of imperfect reminiscences which, as they present themselves less to their mind than to their fingers, they regard as independent creations.

TRADE IN THE HOLY LAND.

THE Holy Land has a large and increasing trade. Here are some interesting facts and figures:—

The total imports of goods into Jerusalem in the year 1886, according to the Customs Office figures, amounted to the value of 6,766,400fr., and the total exports to 4,742,2[illegible]0fr. Among the principal imports were sugar, from Austria, France, Egypt, and Russia, to the value of 562,000fr.; rice from Egypt and England, 649,000fr.; flour, chiefly from Russia and Austria 340,000fr.; iron wares, from England, France, &c., 95,000fr.; wool from Austria, Russia, &c., 615,000fr.; manufactured goods, from England, France, Switzerland, &c., 602,000fr.; cotton goods, from Austria, Germany, England, &c., 4[illegible],000fr. Among the principal exports were oranges and lemons, to Europe, America, Turkey, and Egypt, 649,000fr.; sesame, to France, Italy, Egypt, Russia, and Turkey, 1,187,000fr.; soap, to Egypt, 1,185,000fr.; water melons and vegetables, to Egypt and Turkey, 635,000fr. The number of incoming and outgoing steamers in the roadstead of Jaffa during the year 1886 was 400, of 480,830 registered tons, and of sailing ships, 672, of a total tonnage of 21,186. The transport of goods between Jaffa and Jerusalem is effected mostly by means of camels, the carriage costing from 7fr. to 10fr. per cantar (about 300 kilos), according to the state of the weather, the glut or deficit of goods, &c. Agriculture on the part of the German colonists established in the territory of Rephaim by Jerusalem is confined almost exclusively to vine cultivation, for which soil and climate are especially favourable, while, moreover, on account of the great rise in the price of land its utilisation for other crops would hardly be remunerative. The colonial and surrounding lands, as also lands purchased at an earlier period as "mulk" or unrestricted property, and so denominated in official documents, have recently, on the basis of old Turkish official books, been declared to be "miris" or domanial land, on which, for one thing, no buildings may be erected without the express consent of the Sultan. This restriction is described by the colonists as a main hindrance to the further extension of their territory, which, accordingly, shows but slight increase in area for the year 1886. The development of vine cultivation in the colonial district suffers also from the competition of places on the Levant more favourably situated for export, and from the high tax imposed on the manufacture of wine. The wines of Chios and Smyrna, not inferior in quality to those of Jerusalem, enjoy the advantage of being cheaper, and an improvement in the quality of Jerusalem wine, which, it is presumed, would not be difficult with an enlargement of territory, cannot be effected within the present straitened limits of the colony. The land planted by the German colonists with vines amounted in 1886 to ten hectares. The chief wine producer, possessing the largest area of vineyards, but who also makes use of Hebron and other grapes, exported in 1886, along with some other colonists, as much as 300 hectolitres of wine, a quantity he expects to increase in 1887 by about 500 or 600 hectolitres. The wine was sent principally to Germany, Egypt, and England, also to America and Russia. As regards trade and industry the position of the German colony is a fairly favourable one. Thirty years ago there was no commercial house in Jerusalem for European goods, and the first German-Swiss house of that description stood long alone here. Among other German houses now established in Jerusalem there may be counted one dealing in wood and joiners' tools, an ironmongery, a drapery establishment, a haberdashery house, a sadler's and upholsterer's, a builder's and carpenter's a steam mill, a brewery, an hotel with 26 guests' apartments, two butchers', two confectioners', an apothecary's, also bakers', tailors', shoemakers', two restaurants, &c.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF AUSTRIA.

THE Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—The Crown Princess of Austria went, the other night, to the Francais—and so did I, hence the reason I saw her. She looks delicate, but has not a pretty sort of morbidezza. I should say that everything about her is second-hand, except her clothes. She has been too "well brought up" for any originality to survive her education. There is a shy disposition, with a good deal of conventionality and an uneasy consciousness of figureship and of being looked at. The complexion is of an undecided blond. One does not know whether it is fair or yellow or pale grey. I am told that in the daytime it shows all the gold which should be in the light hair. The nose is a long retrousse, which just at the bridge thought for an instant of being aquiline, and then, finding it was not able, ran down towards the mouth, and finally rushed out near the end. The lips show a guarded tongue and discretion, and the eyes are small, rather blinking, somewhat sly, but not unpleasant. She looks decidedly German, and is very like her sister, the Princess Czartoryska, eldest daughter of the Duc de Nemours, who is a Coburg on the maternal side. When she comes to wear the Imperial Crown, she will be an Empress in sharp contrast with her mother-in-law, who is the most independent and original woman alive, and does not possess a second-hand idea. They say that Stephanie has disagreed with her husband because he is fond of the society of some brilliant French Republicans who voted the Princes' Proscription Bill. He is very original, notwithstanding all the cramming to which he was a victim in youth, and is rather wilful, but by no means wrong-headed. Bismarck is the only man alive whom he fears, and because he is afraid of him he does not love him. He regards him as the Greeks regarded the Fates. The Crown Princess does not like the climate of any part of her future Empire. Hungary is always alternating between droughts, floods, the harshest blasts, and the most violent summer heats. The valleys of Upper Austria are delightful to the tourist who just passes through them; but they are unendurable to any one brought up amid horizons who has to stay for any length of time in them. Vienna is cursed with perhaps the most trying climate in Europe. Double windows and houses thickly coated with paint and silicate varnish do not protect from the dry and icy winds that prevail for many months, or from the dust-storms.

* * *

THE last Panjab Jail Report calls attention to the great disadvantage under which the Indian prison system suffers, there not being in that province a permanent body of trained officers as Superintendents of Jails. "In England the Governors of prisons are officers who have entered the department with the determination of making a life career in it. Their public duties are connected with prison management alone, and they are assisted by a highly paid and trustworthy staff of subordinates." But in India the Superintendent of a Jail is usually the Civil Surgeon of the district, who in many cases has no special aptitu[illegible] for the work, and would much rather have n[illegible] to do with it. In any case he can dev[illegible] small portion of his time to the manag[illegible]ote but a jail, while the frequent changes i[illegible]ement of the ment interferes with the mainte[illegible]a the appoint- system. "But," the Insp[illegible]nance of a uniform to say, "what more th[illegible]ector-General goes on the way of our carryi[illegible]n anything else stands in system of discip[illegible]g out a uniform and efficient intelligent and [illegible]ne in our jails is the want of of the high[illegible] trustworthy subordinates. The pay small t[illegible]st appointments, those of jailors, is too the [illegible] attract good men to the department, while [illegible]ank and file—*barkandazes*—who have much to do with the practical management of the prisoners, are notoriously corrupt and inefficient. What else could be expected when, for performing duties which are very onerous as well as responsible, they receive pay which is not more than the wages that can be earned by an ordinary coolie."

IT is well-known that dwellers in Calcutta take far less exercise than their cousins in Bombay, the result being a development of "adipose deposit" which, to say the least, is inconvenient. We, therefore, find correspondents encumbered with "too, too solid flesh" inditing such letters as the following to the editors of the local papers:—

> Could not the man in charge of the turnstile business at the gate of the Zoo be directed by *some* kind-hearted member of the Committee to allow *Mem-sahbs* in silk dresses, or who are somewhat inclined to *embonpoint*, liberty to pass through the wider entrance, sacred only—so sayeth the notice—to members of the Committee *and their carriages!* The durwan is under the impression that dominated the sainted Bunyan, and believes only in one entrance to the regions beyond. If he was told that, exceptionally, just once in a while, he might give the style a turn to allow an imaginary person through, permitting the real flesh and blood admission through the Committee's own gate, it would help to save milliners' bills (the turnstile is not overclean, remember, besides being narrow), and would be a relief to people who have outgrown the dimensions of the passage, which is only *one foot and a quarter* all told.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9	8
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Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	,,	9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	,,	16	8
Drab Shell do.	,,	12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	,,	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	,,	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	,,	4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ... from	,,	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

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HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
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CUTLER. PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

1ST OCTOBER, 1887.

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FROM GENERAL CARNEGY.

"I have much pleasure in stating that during the three days I have been at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, I have found everything most clean and comfortable; and the servants most attentive and obliging. The Hotel is certainly the best I have been in in India, and the management excellent.

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It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
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Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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SHE SHOWED
SIGNS OF DEATH.
"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
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"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
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(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."

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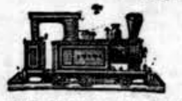

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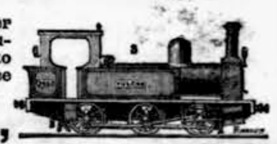

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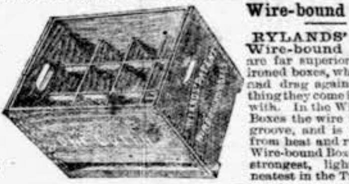

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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  Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
  Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
  Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
  Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
  Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
  Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
  Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
  Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
  Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
  Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
  Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree
Local Trains between Andaree Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
  Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
  Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
  Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
  Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
  Southern Mahratta Railways.
  Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
  Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
  B. B. & Central India Railway.
  Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
  Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
  Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
  Madras Railway.
  Mysore State Railway
  South Indian Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
  Patna and Gya State Railway.
  Tirhoot State Railway.
  Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
  Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
  P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
    Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
  Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
  Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
  Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
  Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
  Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
  Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
  Trieste to London.
  Alexandria to Cyprus.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Anchor Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rate of Passage Money.
  Hall Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
  Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
  Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*
  Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
  Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
  Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
TheRiverSteamNavigationCo.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
  Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
  Calcutta to Assam.
  Calcutta to Cachar.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
  Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
  Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
  Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
  Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
  Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
  Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
  Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
  Do. from Asseerghur.
  Do. from Baroda.
  Do. from Belgaum.
  Do. from Bhooj.
  Do. from Bombay.
  Do. from Dapoolee.
  Do. from Deesa.
  Do. from Dharwar.
  Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
  Do. from Neemuch
  Do. from Poona.
  Do. in Kattywar.
  Do. from Sattara.
  Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
  Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Besoara.
  Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
  Horse Carriage Dak Association
  Punjab Van Dak.
  Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
  From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
  To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
  Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
  Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
  Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
  Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
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AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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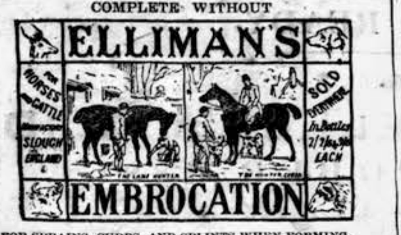

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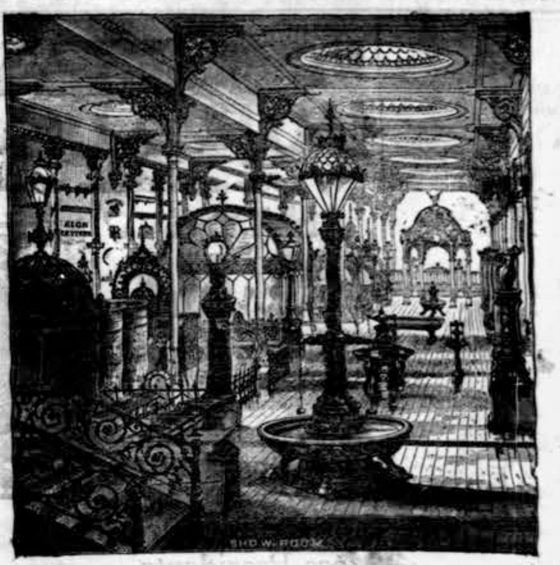

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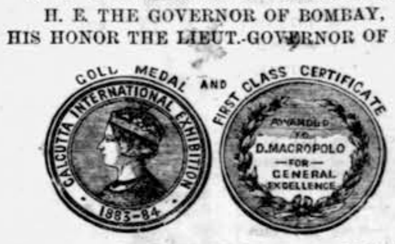

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Jose Vargas	„	50 „	10	0	La Selika	„	50 „	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„	50 „	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	„	50 „	4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25 „	3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100 „	4	8
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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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